

NUMBER 32.

S. C. SPAULDING,
 PROPRIETOR OF THE

PROPRIETOR OF THE
JEWELRY AND VARIETY STORE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED a Large and Beauti-
ful assortment of New Styles of

Which in addition to his former Stock, makes his supply the MOST PERFECT AND EXTENSIVE of any in

Fine English Lever Gold Watches,
Also a variety of **ANCHORS** and **LEPINE**, Hunting
and Open Face. Likewise English Lever, Anchor and
Lepine **SILVER WATCHES.**

HIS STOCK OF JEWELRY
Comprises the most beautiful and fashionable articles
manufactured, among which may be found a splendid
assortment of New Style
Ladies Brooches, Braces, Ear Drops and Rings,

**Fob, Guard and Vest Chains,
Fob and Belt Buckles, Seals, Keys,**

Wrench Hooks, Locks,
Sleeve Buttons, Snaps, Slides, Toothpicks,
Gents Cravats and Bosom Pins, &c. &c.

SILVER WARE,
Consisting of Plain and Threaded Tea and table Spoons,
Table Forks, Butter Knives, Fruit Knives,
Sugar Ladies and Shovels,
Salt and Mustard Spoons, Tobacco Boxes,—
all warranted to be of quality equal to American Cooks.

HIS STOCK OF PLATED GOODS

Sugar Dishes, Candlesticks,
Tea, Table, Dessert, Salt and Mustard Spoons,
Tea, Table, Dining and Dessert Forks,
Butter Knives, &c. &c.

A lot of FINE BRITANNIA TEA POTS New Style.

A Good Assortment of GERMAN SILVER GOODS,
CHINA TEA SETS, Motto Cups and Saucers,
Candle Sticks, Card Receivers,
Vases, Mugs and Figures.

Cutlery.

Port Monnoies, Accordeons, Flutes, Toys!
Books, Song Books, Note Paper,
Envelopes, Novels.
Toys! Toys!! Toys!!!

Every Child should have some.

CLOCKS.

Time pieces, ornamental and plain, warranted to keep Good Time.

LOOKING GLASSES, Glass Vases, Bird Fountains, Statues, India Rubber Bottles, Dolls, Rubber Toys, &c.

WATCH and CLOCK MATERIALS.
WATCHES Cleaned and Repaired to suit customers.
CASH Paid for California Gold and old Silver.
S. C. SPAULDING.

MILTON ACADEMY.
Prof. A. C. SPICER, Principal.
Mrs. S. M. SPICER, Preceptress.
OTHER competent and experienced Teachers.

Calendar for 1854-55.
First Term opens Wednesday Sept. 6th—closes Wednesday Dec. 6th.
Second Term opens Wednesday Dec. 13th—closes Wednesday March 9th, 1855.

Third Term opens Wednesday March 29th — closes
Wednesday July 4th, 1855.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per Term, from \$3 50 to \$ 6
Music on Piano Forte or Seraphine, extra 10

Pencilling	"	2
Crayon Painting	"	2
Water Color Painting	"	2

Tuition must be settled INvariably in ADVANCE, a five per cent will be deducted for ADVANCE PAYMENT.

Board may be obtained in private families, or with the Principal and family, at the lowest possible price for which board can at the time be afforded. We advertise no stated price for board, hoping that there will be a fall from the present price of board before our

Rooms in which students may board themselves may be obtained at varying prices, according to the quality and capacity of the rooms.

BUILDING &c.

A commodious and elegant Academic edifice, containing a large hall, lecture-rooms, and a library, is in the Eastern side of the college.

Philosophical, Chemical, Physiological, Botanical and Astronomical apparatus is to be immediately purchased. A Library is in progress of collection for

The course of instruction will aim at absolute thoroughness of scholarship and mental discipline, while the health, manners and morals of students will be carefully regarded.

The Spring & Summer Campaign

OF 1854 NOW OPEN!
THE WAR AGAINST HIGH PRICES IS STILL PROGRESSING AT THE GREAT REGULAR
LATOR OF THE DRY GOODS
TRADE IN ROCK COUNTY. THE

New York Cash Store

IMMENSE DAILY ARRIVALS!
CASH SYSTEM TRIUMPHANT!

Goods Cheaper than ever before Known.

M. C. SMITH & CO.

ARE now receiving at their Store next door
the Post Office, an Immense Stock of Merchandise

Consisting of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
 Ready Made Clothing,
 Bonnets, Hats and Caps,
 Boots and Shoes,
 Grockery and Glass Ware.

And the most General Assortment of ALL KINDS
MERCHANDISE ever before offered for Sale in
the City, bought entirely for CASH, and will be sold in
the same way at prices that will defy all competition.

New Tin Shop.
H^{AVING} secured the services of an ex-
perienced workman from the East, and

entire new set of Machinery and Tools, with all the
improvements, we are prepared to execute all
FOR TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WORK
in the best manner and at reduced prices. We
keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

**Tin Ware, Stove Trimmings, Hob
Ware, Stove Pipe. &c.,**
to which we invite the attention of purchasers
TIN EAVE TROUGHS AND GUTTER
made to order, and put up with neatness and despatch.

Shop in the basement.
7 H. S. SHELTON &
WINES & LIQUORS. — Seign
Martell and Rustan, Dark and Pale Br
with the

Pure Juice of the Grape,
for communion purposes.
These Liquors were bought for MEDICINAL PURPOSES only, and the qualities can be relied on.
1913 **HOLDEN, KEMP &**

OLIVE OIL, in Baskets and B
at Wholesale.
Jy 10 **HOLDEN, KEMP &**

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 1.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, AUGUST 15, 1854.

NUMBER 32.

THE DAILY GAZETTE

IS published every morning, Sundays excepted, in the third story of Bennett & Clapp's Empire Block, Main street, by
LEVI ALDEN & CHAS. HOLT.

TERMS:

Five Dollars a year, payable quarterly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

1 square, 8 weeks, \$2.50 1/2 column, per year, \$27.00
1 " 3 months, 60c 1/4 " " " " 13.50
1 " 10 " 10c " " " " 1.00
1 " 1 year, 60c " " " " .60
Cards in "Business Directory" inserted at \$8.00 per year.
Special notices immediately after reading matter, fifty per cent above common rates of advertising.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
President.....FRANKLIN PIERCE.
Secretary of State.....JAMES GUTHRIE.
Secretary of the Treasury.....ROBERT M. CLAY.
Secretary of the Interior.....JAMES M. SMITH.
Secretary of the Navy.....JAMES C. HARRIS.
Secretary of War.....JAMES CAMPBELL.
Postmaster General.....DAVID CUSHING.
Attorney General.....DAVID CUSHING.
Vice President.....DAVID CUSHING.
Speaker of the House.....LYNN BOYD.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.
Chief Justice.....ROGER B. TANEY.
Associate Justice.....JOHN McLELLAN.
do do.....JAMES M. CATTON.
do do.....JOHN A. CAMPBELL.
do do.....PETER V. DANIEL.
do do.....ROBERT C. GIBBS.
do do.....BENJAMIN R. CURTIS.
Reporter.....BENJAMIN C. HOWARD.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR WISCONSIN.
U. S. Judge for the District of Wisconsin, A. G. MILLER.
U. S. District Attorney.....JOHN R. SHARPES.
U. S. Marshal.....S. V. R. ADAMS.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.
HENRY DODGE, of Dodgeville, Iowa County.
ISAAC P. WALKER, of Waubesa.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.
First District.....DANIEL WELLS, Jr., of Milwaukee.
Second District.....BEN. EASTMAN, of Janesville.
Third District.....JOHN D. MACY, of Fond du Lac.

LAND OFFICERS.
Milwaukee.....J. H. KIMBALL.
Receiver.....JOHN WHITNEY.

MINERAL POINT.
Register.....JOEL C. SQUIRE.
Receiver.....HENRY O. PLOWMAN.

LA CROSSE.
Register.....GREGG K. LOMB.
Receiver.....THOMAS R. DODGE.

MENASHA.
Register.....JOHN A. BRYAN.
Receiver.....B. H. MOORE.

WILLOW RIVER.
Register.....JOHN O. HENNING.
Receiver.....OTIS HOTT.

STEVENS POINT.
Register.....ABRAHAM DRAWLEY.
Receiver.....A. G. ELLIS.

WISCONSIN STATE OFFICERS.
Governor.....WM. A. BARSTOW.
Private Secretary.....E. M. HENRY.
Lieutenant Governor.....J. B. LEWIS.
Secretary of State.....ALEX. T. GRAY.
Assistant Secy of State.....J. B. LEWIS.
Treasurer.....EDWARD H. JANSSEN.
Assistant Treasurer.....DAN. M. SCAVER.
Attorney General.....GEORGE B. SMITH.
Bank Comptroller.....WM. M. DENNIS.
Deputy Bank Comptroller.....A. W. STARKES.
State Librarian.....A. KROGER.

WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT.
Chief Justice.....EDWARD V. WHITON.
Associate Justices.....A. D. SMITH, SAM. CRAWFORD.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.
First District.....JAS. R. DODD, Racine.
Second District.....LEVI HOOBLER, Milwaukee.
Third District.....CHARLES H. LARSEN, Oshkosh.
Fourth District.....JAMES B. DAVIS.
Fifth District.....W. M. CORNICK, Mineral Point.
Sixth District.....W. KNOWLTON, Prairie du Chien.
Seventh District.....GEORGE W. CARP, Portage.

OFFICERS OF STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
President.....E. W. EGGERTS.
Treasurer.....SAM. MARSHALL.
Secretary.....A. C. INGRAM.

OFFICERS OF ROK COUNTY.
County Judge.....MOSES S. PRICHARD.
Clerk of the Court.....GEORGE W. CARP.
Sheriff.....WILLIAM H. HOWARD.
District Attorney.....WILLIAM S. ROCKWELL.
Register of Deeds.....S. A. MARTIN.
Treasurer.....CHAS. F. PRASER.
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.....CHAS. F. KING.
Surgeon.....JAMES M. KIMBALL.
Coroner.....CALVIN CHAPIN.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF JANESVILLE.
Mayor.....J. BOWEN, DOM.
President of the Board.....JOHN J. REE.
Clerk.....JAMES B. DAVIS.
Marshal.....CHARLES YATTE.
Treasurer.....JOHN V. WHITE.
Attorney.....J. D. REYNOLDS.
School Superintendent.....JOHN L. KIMBALL.
Assessor.....JOHN L. KIMBALL.
Surveyor.....A. B. MILLER.

ALDERMEN.
First Ward.....B. F. PICKLEY, JAMES H. OGDEN, R. B. TRACY.
Second Ward.....J. R. PRASE, E. L. DIMOCK, TIMOTHY JACKSON.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
First Ward.....S. J. BELTON.
Second Ward.....A. C. BATES.
Third Ward.....L. FIELD.
Fourth Ward.....N. M. CARLIER.

CITY PHYSICIANS.
E. LEWIS, R. B. TRACY, O. P. ROBINSON.

CABINET AND FURNITURE WARE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish all kinds of Cabinet Ware and Furniture, of the latest styles and at the most reasonable prices.

His Shop is on Main Street, in Richardson's Block, where he invites the public to call and examine his goods. All kinds of Cabinet Work done to order, on short notice.
J. F. MORSE.
Janesville, August 20, 1853.

Just Arrived.

20,000 FEET of heavy squared timber consisting of Oak, Elm and Maple choice quality, lying on the ground east of the Distillery, for purchase. Terms—CASH. Enquire at Jackson & Co's store of Janesville, June 24, 1854
J. KELLER.
384

CITY BINDERY!

G. L. KNOX, Book-Binder,
Lapin's Block, over Sutherland's Book-Store.
MAGAZINES, Law and Medical Works, Music, etc., bound in a neat and substantial manner. All kinds of Blank Books, County Records, &c., ruled and bound to any pattern desired.
April 30, 1853.
84

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

FARWELL & BRO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Excelsior Block, Milwaukee street.

TREAT & EVANS,
Physicians and Surgeons. Office in Empire Block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

JAMES SUTHERLAND,
Wholesale and Retail Bookseller and Stationer—Lapin's new brick block, east side the river, Janesville.

H. S. SHELTON,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c., east side the river, Main-st., Janesville. 24

JANESVILLE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
A short distance north of the Stevens House, J. H. DODD, Proprietor. 15

DR. M. H. BUTLER,
Physician and Surgeon, Plymouth, Rock county, Wis. Office and residence convenient to Barlow's Hotel, Plymouth.

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence—Brick Cottage, west of the Episcopal Church. 53

F. W. EHRLICH,
Confectioner, Ice Cream Saloon, &c., Main street, opposite the Post office, Janesville. Every attention paid to customers. 38

E. B. & J. F. DRAKE,
Have for sale a large stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, &c., at the Janesville Nursery, 2 1/2 mile west of the river. 4

TRUSDELL, JORDAN & BENNETT,
Attorneys at Law and Real Estate Agents. Office in Empire Block, Janesville. 52

WM. TRUSDELL, CHAS. S. JORDAN, JES. R. BENNETT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law and Solicitors in Chancery. Office in the Empire Block, over the Bookstore, Janesville Wisconsin. 52

CASE & ARMSTRONG,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law and Solicitors in Chancery. Office in the Empire Block, Janesville. 52

JOHN V. CASE, JAMES ARMSTRONG,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law and Solicitors in Chancery. Office in the Empire Block, Janesville. 52

DOTY & BURNHAM,
Sash, Door and Blind Manufacturers, one door north of Doty's Mechanic's Block, Main-st., Janesville, Wis., where at all times a complete assortment of the above articles may be found. 19

DR. JOSEPH S. LANE,
Resident Physician and Surgeon, in the village of Janesville. Office at his dwelling, west side of the river, near the Baptist Church, where he may be found at all times when not professionally absent.

JACKMAN, PARKER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Merchants. Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots, Shoes, &c. Store corner of Main and Milwaukee streets, Janesville.

A. B. MILLER,
Surveyor and Civil Engineer, and Notary Public. Surveys, levelling, etc., done at the office, promptly attended to. Office west side the river, in the R. V. U. R. R. of Janesville, March 24, 1852. 29

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.,
Druggists and Apothecaries. Dealers in Paints, Oils, Glass and Groceries. General Agents for the most approved Patent Medicines. 24

W. W. HOLDEN, WM. KEMP, WM. M. T. MAS

J. B. DOE,
Banker and Exchange Broker—Office in Tallman's Block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

SLOAN & PATTEN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law and Solicitors in Chancery. Main street, Janesville, Wisconsin. 11

O. F. MEYER'S TOBACCO & CIGAR STORE,
Main Street, Janesville, keeps always on hand a variety of Cigars, Loose Smoking, Smoking Pipes, Plug Tobacco, a superior article of Wine and Liquors also at all times on hand. 201

J. DEWITT REXFORD,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Also, agent for the Continental Insurance Company of New York City, having a cash capital of Half a million dollars. Office over the store of Colley & Babcock, Janesville, Wisconsin. 1

T. B. WOOLSCROFT,
Baker and Confectioner, No. 1, Lapin's Block, corner of Main and Milwaukee streets. All kinds of Cakes, Pies, Creams, etc., made to order. Also, every kind of Merchandise, at the very lowest cash prices. 24

PICKLEY & KIMBALL,
Sign of the Big Star, Richardson's Block, Main-st., Dealers in Heavy and Shell Hardware, Stoves, Bar Sheet Iron and Copper Ware. Janesville, May 24, 1854. 83

NEW YORK CASH STORE,
M. C. SMITH & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Crockery, Solar Lamps, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, etc., at the very lowest cash prices. 24

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
La Salle-st., between Lake and South Water, CHICAGO, ILL.

E. MOORE, proprietor, (late of Syracuse, N. Y.) This House has been recently renovated and newly furnished. Omnibuses always in attendance to convey passengers to and from the house. Baggage free. 25

W. H. WATERMAN,
Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, South Platte, Racine, Wis. Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Shipment of Produce.

W. T. RICHMOND, Isaac Taylor, Reinecke, Jackson & Smith, Lawrence, Strong & Co., H. O. Wilson, J. L. Kimball & Co., Holden, Kemp & Co., Janesville.

ELDRIDGE & PEASE,
Attorneys, Counselors and Solicitors, will attend to the prosecution and settlement of all claims. Bounty Land and other claims against the United States obtained by treaty, purchase, or otherwise. Also, General Land and Loan Agents, Notaries, &c. Office in Empire Block, Janesville, Wis. 140

OGILVIE & BARROWS,
Philadelpia Drug Store, Janesville, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Drugs, French, English and American Chemicals, Paints and Oils, Perfumery and Toilet Articles, Medicines and Colic, Wines and Liquors for medicinal uses. Druggists Glass Ware, Surgical Instruments, Dental Instruments, Fancy articles, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, etc. etc. etc. 24

DR. B. F. PENDLETON,
Surgeon Dentist, is prepared to operate in every branch of his profession. Chloroform administered when desired. Office corner Main and Milwaukee streets, over Ellis & Co's Jewelry Store. 84

DR. L. ARNOLD,
DENTIST, Exchange Block, West end upper bridge, Milwaukee st. Janesville, April 28, 1853. 84

CHEWING GUM—50 Boxes at wholesale.
[101] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

INSURANCE.

Dodge's Insurance Agency,
CAPITAL \$2,000,000 40 111

ATRA INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD CONNECTICUT. HARTFORD INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN. PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN. CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN. METROPOLITAN FIRE AND MARINE, BOSTON, MASS.

LIFE, FIRE, LIVE STOCK AND MARINE
RISKS negotiated to any amount. Refer to over \$10,000 00 Losses paid in Rock county.

Office with Steamer & Norton, Exchange Block, West side of River, Janesville, Wisconsin. 3111

Fire Insurance Agency.
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Capital half million of Dollars, all paid in cash and safely invested.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 16, Wall street, New York, Cash Capital \$500,000.

The above are the most sound and reliable stock companies now doing business, and the subscriber is prepared to take risks in them at such rates as make it an object for persons desiring to be safely insured to take policies in these companies.

May 30th, 1854. J. DEWITT REXFORD, Agent. 30

Life, Fire & Marine Ins. Agency.
THE subscriber is now prepared to negotiate insurance on Stocks of Goods, Stores, Buildings and Household Furniture to any amount, at the best New England and New York City companies. Marine risks taken at equitable rates.

Milwaukee, Refer to
A. WHITMORE, firm of A. Whitmore & Co. C. T. BRADLEY, do. Bradley & Metcalf. G. D. NORRIS, do. G. D. Norris. N. J. MARSHALL, do. J. Dewitt Rexford & Co. MARSHALL & LISK, Bankers, Janesville.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO., A. W. WHEELER, H. WOODRUFF,
CHAS. PULKEK, Office in Wheelock's Store. 4111

New England Mutual Life Ins.,
Of Boston, Mass., Chartered in 1843, Capital and accumulation, \$650,000.

THIS Company is one of the oldest, and among the most prudently and successfully conducted in the country. The policy of conducting its business has been to provide perfect security under all conceivable circumstances, for the payment of its losses under its policies, and to return to the insured the surplus at stated periods, and strict economy is observed.

Every insured person is a member of the company, and shares in the profits of the business, and is subject to no liability or assessments beyond his premium.

The directors are required to be persons interested in the company, and they give their personal attention; and bonds of sufficient security are given by its officers for the faithful performance of their duties.

Insurance may be effected for the benefit of the wife, which is secured to her by law beyond the reach of a husband's creditors; and creditors may insure the lives of debtors.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President; B. F. STEVENS, Secy. CHAS. PULKEK, Agent. O. P. ROMANOFF, Examining Physician. June 18th, 1854. 41

Highly Important to Farmers.
THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WEST.

THE MADISON MUTUAL,
LOCATED AT MADISON, WISCONSIN.

THIS Company continues to take risks upon Farm Property only, consisting of buildings of all kinds, (belonging to farmers) household furniture, grain in barns, etc., from one to five years, at lower rates than most other responsible companies.

All losses promptly paid at the office as soon as proof is made thereon.

We believe it to be for the interest of the farmers to insure by themselves, their property being less hazardous than any other, consequently you will have to pay only your own of the same class, and all will be on an equal footing.

Experience has shown that two-thirds, if not three-fourths of all the fires that occur are upon stores, taverns, mills, shops and such like property. In this company all such property is rejected positively, by the directors.

Farmers, look to your own interest, and insure in a Farmers' Company.

We have been doing business a little over three years, and we have not been obliged to assess our premium payers, and for the last fourteen months we have not had a single dollar loss, though doing a large and prosperous business, which we believe to be without a parallel in the history of insurance.

The best of references given as to the responsibility of the company.

TRAVELING AGENTS Wanted for Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.

N. W. DEAN, President. B. F. HOPKINS, Secretary. L. J. FARNWELL, Treasurer. 421

OIL MILL.
THE OIL MILL of the Subscribers is now in operation. They are prepared to furnish Oil, and ready to buy any quantity of Seed offered to them. Farmers can be supplied with seed for planting the coming spring.

Purchasers can rely with confidence on getting a PURE ARTICLE OF LAMPED OIL as we use nothing but Good Seed, and no adulteration is allowed.

A. DUSTIN, WM. SHORES. 241

Contractors for House-Building,
IN JANESVILLE, MADISON, BELLOIT, and the surrounding country.

ONE of the Firm, an Architect, and Practical Builder in the City of New York for twenty-three years will draw plans, and take charge, (when the contract is taken by the company) otherwise the usual charges. JOHN P. RAGUE & CO. Janesville, Feb. 29th, 1854. 254

PINE LUMBER.
WE are now receiving by Railroad THREE MILLION FEET of Assorted Seasoned Lumber, at the end of the New Bridge, and will sell at Lake Prices, adding Railroad freight.

We also have on hand a large assortment of SASH OF ALL SIZES, DOORS, WINDOW BLINDS, CHAIN PUMP TURNING, EAVE TROUGHS, MOLDS, Planed and Matched Flooring and Ceiling, Planed Siding, Warranted Shingles, Lath, &c.

Give us a call, and let us show you through before visiting the Lake. H. C. DILL & CO. 211

Musical Instruction.
MRS. S. FOORD will be happy to give instruction in Music to those who may desire it, at her residence on Jackson street, three doors south of the Methodist Church.

TERMS:
Piano Forte music, 24 Lessons including the use of instrument.....\$10.00
Organ Music and Thorough Bass.....15.00

REFERENCES:
Rev. William Shawcross, Madison, N. Y.
Rev. L. C. Hubbard, Manchester, N. H.
Hamilton Collier, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.
David S. Lee, Esq., Chicago Ill.
J. Bodwell Dox, Janesville. 211

John E. Babcock, Janesville. 211

Justices' Blanks for sale at this office.

Chicago Advertisements.

R. D. ADAMS & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Straw, Leghorn & Fancy Bonnets,
Flowers, Ribbons, Millinery Goods, Hats, Caps, &c.

157 SOUTH WATER STREET, (Corner of La Salle Street) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. 201

NEW PAPER WAREHOUSE.
THE Subscribers having opened a Warehouse in this city would respectfully call the attention of

Printers, Publishers, Stationers & COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
TO THEIR STOCK.

Our long experience in the business and connection with Eastern Manufacturers, enables us to present a

STOCK UNEQUALLED
both as regards

QUALITY AND PRICE.
500 Tons Bags wanted.

WARREN & CO., 20 La Salle Block, No. 2 La Salle St., Chicago.

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN IMPORTED AND AMERICAN

BROADCLOTHS,
Black & Fancy Cassimeres & Doe Skins, LONDON AND PARIS VESTINGS, HEAVY WOOLLEN AND SUMMER STUFFS, adapted to Men's wear.

Furnishing Goods & Tailors' Trimmings,
171 South Water St., Chicago, Ill. DEX. M. FIELD, AMZ. BENEDICT, PETER W. FIELD.

Wholesale Hardware House.
NO 178 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

WILLIAM BLAIR & Co.
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS in Foreign and American HARDWARE, TIN PLATE, &c., have in store a large and complete stock of goods, received direct from the Manufacturers in this country and England.

In our stock may be found the following, to which we invite the attention of dealers:

400 doz. Axes—Collins, Simmons, and others.
1000 Shovels—Ames, Rowlands do
100 Spades do do do
100 Grass Scythes—Blood's, Harris, do
300 Scythes—Blood's, Harris, do
200 doz. Scythes—Indian, Pond, &c.
400 doz. Cast Steel Files.
300 do Hay Forks.
6000 Table Cutlery, assorted.
2000 Rock and Bone do
1000 Locks and Latches, assorted.
1200 Files do
10000 lbs. Pump Chain.
100000 lbs. Pig Chain.
15000 Blot Chain.
500 boxes Tin Plate, 1c, 1X, and extra sizes.
800 bundles Sheet Iron.
5000 Assorted Wire.
6000 lbs. Sheet Zinc.
20 set Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, full assortment.

WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. KILGORE.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

175 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR LAFIN BROTHER'S
Laid and Move Paper, Cap, Flat-Cap, Medium, and Extra Large Paper, &c.

CRANE & Co.'s Superior Colored, Medium, Bond, Tissue, and Envelope papers.

SMITH & PETERS' Printers' Cards and Card Boards.

THOS. G. MILLER & Co's Tobacco and Westfield Whips and Lashes.

LAFLIN & SMITH'S Celebrated Gun Powder and Safety Fuse, &c.

Sky-Light Daguerreotypes.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

75 Cents to \$5.00.

MR. J. E. POWERS, lately from Troy, (N. Y.) Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place and vicinity that he has made a permanent location in Janesville, and has taken rooms over HILL'S JEWELRY STORE, where he is prepared to take

Daguerreotype Likenesses;
Either single or group, not to be surpassed by Wisconsin. The pictures taken in as good style as the Art can produce, having all the improved chemicals of the age, which, together with the advantages of a superior light, enable him to give a clear, bold and life-like picture in less than half the time of others.

Minutiae taken in all weathers equally well, and warranted not to fade in the least, from 75 cents to \$1. Pictures taken over for 50 cents.

For a full and complete list of all styles furnished to order, and also miniatures in Pin and Brooches.

Minutiae of sick or deceased persons taken at their residences if required.

Pictures of Children of any age correctly taken at very low rates.

His Room will be open from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., and he invites all those that wish to see GOOD Pictures, to call and examine his Specimens, whether they wish likenesses or not.

Among these specimens are Miniatures of Henry Clay, John P. Hale, Jenny Lind and General Tom Thumb.

Instructions given in the art on reasonable terms. 13

Janesville, Dec. 1, 1852.

TO BUILDERS.
Materials Furnished.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now prepared to furnish BUILDING MATERIALS in any quantity, and CHEAPER than can be sold anywhere else in this vicinity. Working one of the very best Quarries in the State, and possessing superior facilities for getting out and Dressing Stone, manufacturing himself Quick Lime, and having put in perfect operation his Mill for the manufacture of Water Lime, he can offer superior inducements to builders for the purchase of these articles. His

Water Lime,
Has been fully tested and found to be of an excellent quality, and he is now prepared to WARRANT it in all cases, and offer it at a price making it an object to buy. In furnishing

Building Stone,
It is not too much to say he is in advance of all competitors. He can furnish them in the rough, or dressed, in any quantity, or of any size, and cheaper than can be found elsewhere.

Quick Lime,
Always on hand, and orders can be filled at all times, and to any extent.

The subscriber has now invested a large amount of Capital in his operations, and has spared no expense in perfecting his works, and will give careful attention to the preparation of his materials. His location and the convenience of easy access to his Mill and Quarry, together with the superior character of his Materials, induce him to believe that he can give satisfaction to all who call upon him.

Janesville, Jan. 10, 1854. C. DUSTIN. 101

QUEEN CITY VARNISHES.—We have the sole agency for these celebrated Varnishes for this city; a full supply just received.

17

The Daily Gazette.

JANESVILLE : : : WISCONSIN.
TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 12, 1854.

No Report.—The wire is down between this city and Whitewater, and we are consequently without any telegraphic report.

Our neighbors of the Gazette express sorrow that the free soldiers in Mr. Washburn's district in Illinois are opposing his re-election to congress. This we think is a mistake equal to their report of the Vermont convention. The "free soldiers" have no political organization in that district, nor have they a paper in that part of Illinois.—Free Press.

The Press is itself badly mistaken in attempting to correct our statement. To what extent the free soldiers have an organization in Mr. Washburn's district we do not know, but they certainly have a newspaper there, the Republican Free Press, published at Woodstock, McHenry co. We have a number now before us, dated August 4th which contains a communication signed "An Old Freeholder," disparaging Mr. Washburn, charging that without whig votes in congress the Nebraska bill could not have passed, and asserting on his own personal knowledge, "that Mr. Washburn, as a whig candidate, cannot get a free soil vote in the county." The editor endorses this, so far as to require Mr. Washburn to give up the name of "whig" before he can support him.

We are willing to defer to our neighbors across the river in a knowledge of the local politics of Vermont, but its correction in the present case was not particularly fortunate. We hope and believe that Mr. Washburn will be re-elected, and whether the voters of his district label him "whig," or something else, is not very essential, so long as they get the man. The Washburn family is good stock to select from.

THE CROPS IN THE INTERIOR.—A gentleman who has travelled considerably in the interior for the past week or two, informs us that on Rock Prairie not more than one-third the crop is harvested.—Wis.

The Wisconsin is wholly wrong in its information. Very little of the wheat, we are told by a gentleman who has visited a large portion of this county, is yet standing, and nearly all that has been cut is fully secured. No better harvest weather could have been asked, than farmers have had for the last fortnight or three weeks, and good use has been made of the chance thus given them. Good progress has also been made with other crops, and the amount of everything harvested will be very large. The Wisconsin ought to make a correction of its statement.

The Kenosha Telegraph, makes a long reply over the signature of "D." (the initial employed to designate Mr. Densmore from Mr. Sholes,) to our article in relation to its threatening a "forcible resistance" to the execution of the law if Mr. Booth should be convicted in the U. S. district court, where he is now under indictment. It contains something personal to the Gazette we should be inclined to notice, if it came from the reputable editor of the Telegraph, (Mr. Sholes.) Mr. Sholes, when he writes, evinces no sympathy or concurrence with Mr. Densmore in his vagaries, and we wonder how so incongruous a connection could have existed so long as it has. The pith of Mr. Densmore's reply, is as follows, displayed in italics:

"And that the Gazette, and all others who wish a chance to cavil, may understand fully our position, we say distinctly, that if in the final resort, the U. S. court should convict and sentence Mr. Booth or any one else to prison, on an indictment for violating the fugitive slave act which our highest judicial authority has pronounced unconstitutional and therefore void, we feel like volunteering to be one of a sufficient number to prevent the execution of such sentence."

We have no idea that if the contingency of Mr. Booth's conviction should arise, Mr. Densmore would do anything more than "feel" like rescuing him; his sympathy would probably stop short of action of any kind. It is not the noisiest who are the best friends.

The following article from a previous number of the Telegraph, written by Mr. Sholes, we regard as of more consequence than the long harangues of Mr. Densmore:

In this section of country every press seemed to take it for granted that the supreme court, in virtue of its decision with reference to the fugitive law would grant the writ of habeas corpus prayed for by Mr. Booth; and a correspondent of the N. Y. Eve. Post, from Milwaukee, after giving a history of the case, wound up by expressing no doubt that the writ would be granted. But the Anti-Slavery Standard, an abolition paper in New York, with the Post's letter before it, ventured the opinion that the court was not bound by its former decision to give the writ, and that the writ would not be granted. The result justified the opinion of the Standard, and we quote the fact to show the difference between a mere superficial jumping at conclusions and the searching scrutiny which travels through all the details of a question.

A new post office has been established at Fulton Station, on the M. & M. railroad, and Wm. C. Hall is appointed post master. Perez Burdick has been appointed post master at Albion, in place of Wood, removed.

WHAT DO THEY MEAN?—Yesterday morning, on many door and awning posts and other convenient places, we found pasted little crosses cut from thin red cloth. Have the "know nothings" changed their manner of calling meetings, or have we a branch of the new Italian society among us? Of this latter society, the know-nothing papers have wonderful stories. It is according to them, jesuitism doubly distilled and popularized.—Galena Jeffersonian, 10th.

THE ENCUSSOR.—The "hot air" steamer made a trial trip down New York bay, on Thursday. Only one engine was in use, the other not being ready, and it is said was making about nine or ten miles an hour as she passed the Battery.—The steamer is laden with coal for a voyage to Europe, and 150 tons of iron. Steam has been substituted for hot air, but the steam is generated and applied on a new principle.—Mil. Sen.

Five Days on and about Lake Champlain.

PORT HENRY, Essex Co., Monday, July 30th, 1854.

Messrs. Editors:—In my previous letters from this point, I briefly sketched a memo of how I got here and a history of a day at Crown Point. Five days on such a lake is but a short time to tell its beauties and to drink in its variety of scenery, much less to learn its history. Its exceedingly interesting historical incidents give the lake and the surrounding country an additional charm in the eyes of an American especially.

This lake was discovered on the 4th day of July A.D. 1609, by Samuel Champlain, who had previously founded the colony of Quebec in 1608. The old Indian name of this lake was "Petawabgonque," meaning "land and water alternately," probably given to it because of its numerous islands and points of land which are in it.

Since 1655 the Canadian Indians gave it a name after a Dutchman named Corlaer, who saved a party of them from being destroyed by a party of hostile Mohawks.

From Whitehall, at its head, (south) to Rouse's Point, or more properly to St. Johns in Canada, the lake is in a direct line 120 miles long, but taking its windings I should think it much more. Opposite this point it is nearly three miles wide, and at the north it is near thirteen miles broad. Looking away across its placid waters over into Vermont, I see the celebrated "Camel's Hump," I believe the highest point of the Green Mountains, and away in the distance they stretch north and south—as Rogers says of other mountains not more beautiful, I am sure—"that mighty chain of mountains, stretching on from north to south, so massive, yet so shadowy, so ethereal as to belong rather to heaven than earth." Does there not seem to be something in "the whispering air" that sends more delightful "inspirations from mountain heights" than from lower plains. So the poets say. So Mrs. Hemans somewhere writes:

"Trove hast made thy children mighty
By the touch of the mountain sod."

So a poetess of our country felt when she says:

"The mountain's holier visions bring
Than e'er in vale arise,
As brightest sunshine bathes the wing
That's nearest to the skies."

I turn to the west and see the Adirondacks on the other hand, and a smaller, never-broken chain of hills nearer the lake in which lie untold mines of iron ore. In fact all about this region there seem to be ore-beds of that most useful material, and as you walk the earth you are far from sure that several hundred feet under you there are not many gangs of miners, with little lamps in their hands, digging, blasting and picking the "ore" out of its hidden recesses. With proper governmental protection this region must become not only the most beautiful, but one of the richest sections of these states. It is the most classic and the most picturesque part of the state, and it is becoming one of the most useful parts also. Spurs or points of land put down from these higher hills, more evenly and quietly, until they reach the lake. Pleasant slopes stretch out from those rugged highlands, covered

"With garniture of waving grass and grain,
Orchards and piney forests, basking lie,
While deep the sunless glens are scooped between,
Where brawl o'er shallow beds the streams unseen."

The first steamboat built upon this lake commenced running in 1809, just 200 years after its discovery by Champlain. There are now two good boats running, each making the passage up and down in the course of each twenty four hours. My impression is, that owing to the season being generally considered sickly, and the cholera being at Montreal, there is not as much travel through the lake as usual, and that the rate of fare has consequently been raised to make up in a measure for the lack of travellers, and that has had a bad effect. I know that three to four cents per mile for steamboating is these times considered rather steep, and I have heard several persons complain of the rates charged as being too high, and detrimental to the interests of the surrounding country. Looking off upon the lake I can see quite a number of sail vessels, canal boats, etc., and I understand that there are about 400 vessels constantly employed on the lake during the navigation. At the south the lake connects with the canal, which is 64 miles long to the Hudson river. The lake is some 100 or 120 feet higher than the tide-water at the mouth of the Hudson river. The canal, I should think, does not pay; it cost over one million of dollars. I may be mistaken, however, having no figures to refer to. The route of this canal is exceedingly interesting. It passes through a section of country made memorable on account of the many important battles fought in its vicinity.—Here Burgoyne passed with his armies. Near this route is Fort Miller, Fort Anne and Fort Edward, near where Miss Jane McCrea, the daughter of a clergyman, was murdered by the Indians.

But I wander from the lake to the canal—let me get back. Opposite where I write is "Chimney Point," in the town of Addison Vt. (A forsaken looking place it is.) At that "Point" one hundred and twenty-three years ago, the French commenced their first settlement upon the lake. When the English under Gen. Amherst, in 1759, took Crown Point, this little place was abandoned, and it is supposed that the remains of its stacks of chimneys must have suggested to the English the name it now bears. In connection with this rambling letter, it would not be out of place to say a few words more about Crown Point and its history. After spending a day there, as I last wrote, I spent another half day there, on Saturday, especially directing my footsteps to the southern Point, among the graves of the soldiers who died there. The old grave-yard is all overgrown with "saplings" but after each heavy spring rain the inhabitants around, tell me, many skulls and bones have

been found washed out of the banks that have slid into the water. There are the remains of many a soldier whose name and memory are alike forgot. Alas, what a tale does such an old grave-yard teach! Not a letter, not a frail memorial of any kind, to tell even the name of those buried there long years, nay, near a century ago. How true Longfellow's lines:

"Our lives are rivers, gliding free,
To that unfathomed, boundless sea,
The silent, (yes the forgotten) grave."

Passing eastward from those unmarked graves along the bank, I came to a ruined embankment of stone and earth, called the "Grenadiers Battery." It is south east of the old French fort St. Frederick, previously described to your readers.

One hundred and five years ago, (when Kalin visited and described this locality,) there were beautiful and well cultivated gardens, and a considerable settlement all around the fort. Now, nothing but the degenerated thorn apple and the tangled wild grape is to be seen, where once smiling gardens sent forth delightful fragrances. Within the old fort was a neat little church, and from 1731, until 1759, doubtless the spot was full of charms to the French residents there.—From the brow of the hill they could look far up and down the most lovely lake, and to the east and west, trace the undulating lines of two most beautiful ranges of mountains. But a change comes over the quiet scenes. War, comes in to break the charm, and in 1759—without a gun being fired, (I believe) the French abandoned the place and moved northward to the Canada line. Gen. Amherst took possession but left the old blown up ruins and embankments of his predecessors, to the moles and bats; he began the works described by me in the previous letter—some 600 feet to the south west of Fort St. Frederick, on much higher ground, and in a much better military situation. Since I wrote before, I have understood that these barracks, fortifications, embankments, ditches and glacis, cost the English government \$200,000, sterling, and they certainly were far from finished at that. The whole circuit of the embankment, measuring along the tip of the ramparts, including the five bastions, 2360 feet, or nearly one half mile. These ramparts and bastions, or masses of stone and earth, and most of the embankment, are now from 10 to twenty-five feet high, and certainly 25 feet thick. The form of the outside embankment, is an irregular five-sided figure—the "curtains" of the ramparts vary in length from 150 to 300 feet.

At my second visit I was able to see a part of the covered way or underground passage to the lake. It commenced a short distance from the well in the north-east bastion and descended to the lake northward. I do not believe that it was ever intended for persons to pass through this communication; it might have been built enough but it don't look broad enough for such a purpose, although it might possibly have been sometimes thus used. It will be remembered by the reader, if he has read about the early war and old "Ethan Allen," that this important military point with its valuable buildings was taken one day (10th day of May, 1775,) by surprise by a small force of the genuine stuff of Green Mountain Boys under the command of Seth Warner, and on the same day Ethan Allen took old Ticonderoga, which was the first victory, or rather trophy, obtained in the Revolutionary struggle at least in New York state. The Americans held it over two years, but in July 1777, on the approach of General Burgoyne, it was deserted by the few troops that were in the vicinity, and they retreated to the south under General St. Clair.

The whole point appears to be formed of the black limestone, and this material was blasted out of the rock to make the buildings of. At the south of the embankment is a deep ditch which appears cut out of solid black stone, and behind this ditch are several acres of land covered with the small pieces and chips made by chiselling the stone into shape for the barracks. Behind this "field of stones" is a very pretty grove of trees—the very spot for a picnic, I should imagine. "The whole peninsula is made up of this marble looking limestone, covered in most parts with a light covering of earth, so that the works upon it cannot be assailed by regular advances." On the opposite side of Bulwaga bay there is two mountain peaks, one 400 and the other 900 feet high, at the distance of 12 and 24 miles respectively from the embankment and barracks, and of course commanding them—i. e. if accessible for artillery and heavy cannon and bombs. But I must stop. If the reader is not tired by this time the writer is. The probability is that both are.

If I can get time and opportunity my next will be from Ticonderoga and Lake George, where (God willing) I am now bound. I would like to say something about the iron ore beds of Essex county, but can only say that after visiting some half a dozen different mines each of which presented some different feature, both as regards locality, the nature of the ore itself, nature of the bed and veins, &c., I am convinced that there is enough iron, and that too of the richest kind, to supply all New York state for years to come, if they were only well worked. The Cheever Hill ore bed seems to me to be the easiest bed to work and the best on account of its nearness to the lake and the richness of the ore itself. But all of the western mines are also very rich. I saw very little "lean ore," all looked exceedingly rich and cannot help but be profitable to mine at present prices of the "raw material."

Yours truly,
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL is vetoed! "Saved him right!" Franklin Pierce voted when in congress against the river and harbor bills, which Gen. Jackson approved, and now he vetoes just such bills. Those who voted him into the presidency have no right to complain; he has not played them false, though they endeavored to dupe each other. We observed in 1852 that they were deceiving and beguiling by

arguing that President Pierce, acting as the whole Union, would not be guided by the course of Senator Pierce, acting as the representative of New-Hampshire. He has now branded this wretched sophistry, and we have his consistency, while we deplore its evil consequences.

Fortifications—army—navy—all these can have money without stint—but peace and commerce nothing. You who voted for Pierce—merchants, brokers, liberal democrats, and liberal silver grays—have made your bed—now lie in it!—New York Tribune.

The Milwaukee Sentinel publishes the following communication from this city. Its signature will denote its author, and the source will give weight to its reasoning. Our correspondent "W" took substantially the same ground, but as especial pains seems to be taken to impair the confidence of the public in the decision of the court, and the question is one of not only present, but likely to be of future interest, we esteem it our duty to present fully and if necessary repeatedly the grounds upon which the action of the court was based:

The Supreme Court and the Habeas Corpus Case.

Messrs. Editors:—Much misapprehension appears to exist in regard to the recent action of our supreme court in the case of Mr. Booth. The court made two decisions. By one, it determined that the fugitive slave act (so called) was unconstitutional, so far as it is attempted to vest judicial powers in commissioners, and so far as it provided for an adjudication of the questions of fact which are to be determined before the fugitive can be sent back, without a jury. By the other, that it would not issue a writ of habeas corpus, upon the petition of Mr. Booth, to release him from imprisonment, after he had been indicted for an alleged violation of the same act, and had been arrested in order to compel him to answer to the indictments. The reason given by the court for the last decision is, that the district court of the United States, in which the indictment is pending, and by whose process Booth was arrested, must decide all the questions which the case involves, without any interference from any state court; and that to issue a writ of habeas corpus, and release the prisoner, would in effect prevent the court from proceeding to decide these questions, because if he were not in custody, he could not be put upon his trial.

Mr. Booth thinks these decisions inconsistent, for the reason, mainly, that if the act of congress in question is unconstitutional and void, the district court has not, and cannot acquire any jurisdiction to try him for a violation of it. He argues that, as the supreme court has held the act in question to be void, that court, and all other courts in the state, are so bound to decide in every case that may arise; and so deciding they ought to act just as though no such thing as the fugitive slave law existed in the shape of an act of congress, regardless of any consequences that may ensue. Hence he concludes that it was the duty of the court to issue the writ of habeas corpus, and release him from imprisonment. I think that Mr. Booth reasons correctly from the premises he assumes, for I cannot think that any court can justify its conduct, if it shall hold in one case that the act in question is void, and shall in another decide that it is valid, or shall recognize it as creating any legal obligation. But in my opinion, Mr. Booth overlooks entirely the main point in the case. And that is, that the court could not, when his application was made to it, look at the fugitive slave act at all. The court saw that the case which he sought to bring before it, was pending in the district court, and was thus prevented from investigating it. The court was stopped at the threshold of enquiry. The petition which he presented for the writ showed that there was an indictment pending against him in the district court of the United States, and that he was arrested in order to compel him to answer to it. This prevented the judges from looking at the indictment to ascertain what offence was charged in it, for the reason that they had no power to determine the questions which a trial of Mr. B. upon it would present. They could not substitute themselves for the court in which the indictment was pending.

Suppose Mr. Booth should be indicted in the district court of the U. S. for publishing a newspaper, or for doing any other harmless act, and should be arrested for the purpose of compelling him to go to trial for the alleged offence; can any one suppose that a state court could release him from imprisonment, because the indictment charged no offence, and that consequently the district court had no jurisdiction to try him? Certainly not. It would be sufficient for any state court to which application should be made to release him, to know that an indictment was pending against him in a court over which no state court could have any control, and that he was arrested by the process of that court, in order to compel him to go to trial. In the case of Mr. Booth, I have no doubt that if the judges of our supreme court had felt at liberty to look at the facts stated in his petition, and to decide the questions presented by them, they would have repeated their first decision.

But as I understand the matter, they were of opinion that they could not do so. They saw that the case which Mr. Booth wished them to decide was pending in another court, entirely independent of the supreme court, and as a matter of course, refused to examine the question further. I have no doubt of the correctness of their decision. The day is far distant, I hope when the courts of the state and of the United States will attempt to wrest cases from each other, on the ground of an alleged want of jurisdiction in the court where a suit is pending.—If such a course should be pursued, the result would be nothing but a source of conflict and confusion.

I will only add, that I believe the fugitive slave act unconstitutional and void in every part, and that congress has no power to pass any law on the subject; yet as a lawyer, and a man bound to respect the laws and obey the process of courts, I can see no error in the last decision of the supreme court; nor do I see any conflict between it, and its former decision.

Yours truly,
S.

Janesville, August 10, 1854.

THE DEFENCE OF CRONSTADT.—We don't wonder that Sir Charles Napier is not in a hurry to attempt the capture of Cronstadt, if reliance can be placed upon the correspondence of the New York Tribune, dated Copenhagen, (Denmark,) July 16:

The latest accounts from St. Petersburg confirm the intelligence that all the strand batteries which dominate the channel that leads into the roads, have been doubled, and all these batteries, which together now number 8,000 guns of the greatest calibre, must be brought to silence before Cronstadt itself can even be attacked. The Russian engineers have made cavities in large blocks of granite, filled them with powder, corked them, placed them by means of electrical wires, in communication with galvanic batteries in Cronstadt, and sunk them in the channel. The British queen and lords

will, therefore, doubtless, some fine day, get perplexing news that their fine fleet has suddenly vanished in the Baltic, as did the army of Cambyses in the sands of the desert.

THE MARKETS.

JANESVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 15.—No change from yesterday's report.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Aug. 14.—Light receipts of produce Saturday, and market without change. Some choice samples new white winter wheat sold at 1.25, and club 1.12½. Rye in fair request at 75c. Barley 45c. Oats taken readily for home consumption at 33c. Corn in demand at 48c. 50c.—Sentinel.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 12.—Flour, 6.25 a. 9.00; wheat, winter 1.00 a. 1.10; corn, 56½ a. 54, 50 lbs.; oats, 30, free on board; rye, 60 offered.—Tribune.

TRUSDELL, JORDAN & HENFERT, Attorneys at Law.

Having completed an accurate abstract of the TITLE, TAX and JUDGMENT RECORDS of Rock County, are prepared to furnish full and reliable information respecting the ownership of Real Estate in said county, and all liens on such estate by Judgment, Mortgage or otherwise.

They will attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, the negotiation of Loans, payment of Taxes, and the redemption of land from Tax Sales, and generally to all such business as properly belongs to a REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

Business in the courts of this and the adjoining counties will be promptly attended to.

Office—Second Story of Empire Block.
Janesville, Wis., May 28th, 1851.

BADGER STATE BANK, MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE, WIS.

Particular attention paid to collections. SIGHT DRAFTS on the principal cities of the Union constantly for sale, and also Drafts on Great Britain, in sums to suit purchasers.

E. L. DIMOCK, Cashier.

September 1st 1853.

Exchange Bank of W. J. Bell & Co., Milwaukee, J. B. KELLOGG, Cashier.

Bank of Racine, Racine, H. J. ULLMAN, Cashier.

Bank of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac, A. G. BUTLER, Cashier.

1854. L. J. HIGBY, 1854.

Forwarding, Commission and Produce MERCHANT,

Will contract to forward Goods or Produce to or from any ports East or West, by responsible lines by Railroad or Canal, will attend to selling grain or other produce at the Railroad Depot here; all which, with my NEW WAREHOUSE at the Depot, and Mammoth Pier, give me advantages more convenient to country merchants than any other house here.

Milwaukee, March 20th, 1854. 30m6

JANESVILLE CITY BANK, MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE.

Drafts for Sale on all the principal cities of the Union and Great Britain.

This Bank will purchase Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Orders, &c. &c.

For our customers, approved paper discounted to any amount.

Bills, Notes, &c., received for collection without charge—proceeds remitted immediately, less current rate of exchange.

HENRY B. DUNSTER, Pres't.
J. H. VERMILIE, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXPRESS OFFICE, JANESVILLE, MAY 21, 1853.

A messenger of this company leaves this city tri-weekly, connecting at Chicago with daily lines to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and all the principal cities in the United States and Canada. Collections made at any point on their route; Gold, Silver, Bank Notes and Express matter generally forwarded with dispatch, and all business entrusted to them will be forwarded with their accustomed promptness.

Proprietors.
WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., LIVINGSTON, FAROE & CO., New York. Buffalo.

871t W. W. HOLDEN, Agent.

DIED,

In Foster, on the 21st inst., at the residence of his son, Dr. BAC PORTER, aged 70 years, recently of Charlton, Mass.

IMPORTANT AND SPECIAL NOTICE TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS.—A young gentleman of a most distinguished and influential family, who has received a liberal collegiate (both CIVIL and MILITARY) education, and is an able vigorous and influential writer, desires a situation as Editor or Associate Editor; or would act as a Reporter for a daily paper. Should be successful in becoming connected with the editorial fraternity, his brother, who is at present editor of one of the leading public journals of San Francisco, will correspond for the paper as often as his facilities will permit; a gentleman in New York city of rare abilities will also contribute weekly to its columns. Salary no object with the advertiser. Most distinguished references given as to qualifications.—Address "Virginian," box 413, Janesville P. O., Wis. au15w5

EXPRESS NOTICE.

OUR EASTERN EXPRESS will until further notice, leave for CHICAGO, BUFFALO, BOSTON, NEW YORK and intermediate points, every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mark packages "American Express Co." W. W. HOLDEN, Agent.

Janesville, August 14, 1854. 3714

A PERIODICAL IN JANESVILLE!

"The Wisconsin Home,"

A Miscellaneous and Reformatory Journal, will be printed on the first and fifteenth of each month from and after the

FIFTEENTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1854.

by Messrs. BAKER & DOTY, publishers and proprietors of the Janesville Free Press; and edited by Wm. M. Doty, of the above named firm.

Each No. of "The Wisconsin Home" will consist of EIGHT PAGES; making a sheet, in point of size, nearly the same as the "Scientific American." We shall reserve ONLY ONE COLUMN OF ADVERTISING for the purpose of publishing an occasional prospectus in addition to our own; leaving THIRTY-ONE COLUMNS OF READING MATTER.

One or two good stories will appear in each No. but none except those having a directly moral and beneficial tendency will be admitted into its columns. A short summary of passing events will be given; but no political grounds will be taken. As a better idea may be formed by seeing the article itself, the first No. will be furnished to all who may wish to examine it, FREE OF CHARGE.

The terms of "The Wisconsin Home" will be ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. Subscriptions books now open.

Orders solicited early, especially for sample numbers, in order that we may know how large an edition will supply the demand. Address post-paid, Wm. M. DOTY, Janesville, Wis.

* * * Papers giving the above notice and calling attention thereto editorially, will not only be entitled to an exchange, but to the thanks of the proprietor. au19 W. M. D.

Wanted

50,000 LBS. GOOD CLEAN WOOL, for which the highest cash price will be paid at my Lumber Yard in the city of Janesville, opposite the Excelsior mills, west side of the river. The subscriber keeps on hand a large and well selected assortment of Green Bay lumber which he will sell at reasonable rates, also 40,000 best imported segars at the importers prices. Janesville, July 20th, 1854. 47w4 JAMES W. STOREY.

HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN for DYSPEPSIA at [1515] FARWELL & BRO'S.

will, therefore, doubtless, some fine day, get perplexing news that their fine fleet has suddenly vanished in the Baltic, as did the army of Cambyses in the sands of the desert.

THE MARKETS.

JANESVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 15.—No change from yesterday's report.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Aug. 14.—Light receipts of produce Saturday, and market without change. Some choice samples new white winter wheat sold at 1.25, and club 1.12½. Rye in fair request at 75c. Barley 45c. Oats taken readily for home consumption at 33c. Corn in demand at 48c. 50c.—Sentinel.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 12.—Flour, 6.25 a. 9.00; wheat, winter 1.00 a. 1.10; corn, 56½ a. 54, 50 lbs.; oats, 30, free on board; rye, 60 offered.—Tribune.

TRUSDELL, JORDAN & HENFERT, Attorneys at Law.

Having completed an accurate abstract of the TITLE, TAX and JUDGMENT RECORDS of Rock County, are prepared to furnish full and reliable information respecting the ownership of Real Estate in said county, and all liens on such estate by Judgment, Mortgage or otherwise.

They will attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, the negotiation of Loans, payment of Taxes, and the redemption of land from Tax Sales, and generally to all such business as properly belongs to a REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

Business in the courts of this and the adjoining counties will be promptly attended to.

Office—Second Story of Empire Block.
Janesville, Wis., May 28th, 1851.

BADGER STATE BANK, MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE, WIS.

Particular attention paid to collections. SIGHT DRAFTS on the principal cities of the Union constantly for sale, and also Drafts on Great Britain, in sums to suit purchasers.

E. L. DIMOCK, Cashier.

September 1st 1853.

Exchange Bank of W. J. Bell & Co., Milwaukee, J. B. KELLOGG, Cashier.

Bank of Racine, Racine, H. J. ULLMAN, Cashier.

Bank of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac, A. G. BUTLER, Cashier.

1854. L. J. HIGBY, 1854.

Forwarding, Commission and Produce MERCHANT,

Will contract to forward Goods or Produce to or from any ports East or West, by responsible lines by Railroad or Canal, will attend to selling grain or other produce at the Railroad Depot here; all which, with my NEW WAREHOUSE at the Depot, and Mammoth Pier, give me advantages more convenient to country merchants than any other house here.

Milwaukee, March 20th, 1854. 30m6

JANESVILLE CITY BANK, MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE.

Drafts for Sale on all the principal cities of the Union and Great Britain.

This Bank will purchase Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Orders, &c. &c.

For our customers, approved paper discounted to any amount.

Bills, Notes, &c., received for collection without charge—proceeds remitted immediately, less current rate of exchange.

HENRY B. DUNSTER, Pres't.
J. H. VERMILIE, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXPRESS OFFICE, JANESVILLE, MAY 21, 1853.

A messenger of this company leaves this city tri-weekly, connecting at Chicago with daily lines to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and all the principal cities in the United States and Canada. Collections made at any point on their route; Gold, Silver, Bank Notes and Express matter generally forwarded with dispatch, and all business entrusted to them will be forwarded with their accustomed promptness.

Proprietors.
WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., LIVINGSTON, FAROE & CO., New York. Buffalo.

The Daily Gazette.

JANESVILLE : : : WISCONSIN.
TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 16, 1854.

NO REPORT.—The wire is down between this city and Whitewater, and we are consequently without any telegraphic report.

Our neighbors of the Gazette express sorrow that the free soilers in Mr. Washburn's district in Illinois are opposing his re-election to congress. This we think is a mistake equal to their report of the Vermont convention. The "free soilers" have no political organization in that district, nor have they a paper in that part of Illinois.—*Free Press.*

The Press is itself badly mistaken in attempting to correct our statement. To what extent the free soilers have an organization in Mr. Washburn's district we do not know, but they certainly have a newspaper there, the *Republican Free Press*, published at Woodstock, McHenry co. We have a number now before us, dated August 4th which contains a communication signed "An Old Free-soiler," disparaging Mr. Washburn, charging that without whig votes in congress the Nebraska bill could not have passed, and asserting on his own personal knowledge, "that Mr. Washburn, as a whig candidate, cannot get a free soil vote in the county." The editor endorses this, so far as to require Mr. Washburn to give up the name of "whig" before he can support him.

We are willing to defer to our neighbors across the river in a knowledge of the local politics of Vermont, but its correction in the present case was not particularly fortunate. We hope and believe that Mr. Washburn will be re-elected, and whether the voters of his district label him "whig," or something else, is not very essential, so long as they get the man. The Washburn family is good stock to select from.

THE CROPS IN THE INTERIOR.—A gentleman who has travelled considerably in the interior for the past week or two, informs us that on Rock Prairie not more than one-third the crop is harvested.—*Wts.*

The Wisconsin is wholly wrong in its information. Very little of the wheat, we are told by a gentleman who has visited a large portion of this county, is yet standing, and nearly all that has been cut is fully secured. No better harvest weather could have been asked, than farmers have had for the last fortnight or three weeks, and good use has been made of the chance thus given them. Good progress has also been made with other crops, and the amount of everything harvested will be very large. The Wisconsin ought to make a correction of its statement.

The Kenosha Telegraph, makes a long reply over the signature of "D." (the initial employed to designate Mr. Densmore from Mr. Sholes,) to our article in relation to its threatening a "forcible resistance" to the execution of the law if Mr. Booth should be convicted in the U. S. district court, where he is now under indictment. It contains something personal to the Gazette we should be inclined to notice, if it came from the reputable editor of the Telegraph, (Mr. Sholes.) Mr. Sholes, when he writes, evinces no sympathy or concurrence with Mr. Densmore in his vagaries, and we wonder how so incongruous a connection could have existed so long as it has. The pith of Mr. Densmore's reply, is as follows, displayed in italics: "And that the Gazette, and all others who wish a chance to cavil, may understand fully our position, we say distinctly, that if in the final report, the U. S. court should convict and sentence Mr. Booth or any one else to prison, on an indictment for violating the fugitive slave act which our highest judicial authority has pronounced unconstitutional and therefore void, we feel like volunteering to be one of a sufficient number to prevent the execution of such sentence."

We have no idea that if the contingency of Mr. Booth's conviction should arise, Mr. Densmore would do anything more than "feel" like rescuing him; his sympathy would probably stop short of action of any kind. It is not the noisiest who are the best friends.

The following article from a previous number of the Telegraph, written by Mr. Sholes, we regard as of more consequence than the long harangues of Mr. Densmore:

In this section of country every press seemed to take it for granted that the supreme court, in virtue of its decision with reference to the fugitive law would grant the writ of habeas corpus prayed for by Mr. Booth; and a correspondent of the N. Y. Eve. Post, from Milwaukee, after giving a history of the case, wound up by expressing no doubt that the writ would be granted. But the Anti-Slavery Standard, an abolition paper in New York, with the Post's letter before it, ventured the opinion that the court was not bound by its former decision to give the writ, and that the writ would not be granted. The result justified the opinion of the Standard, and we quote the fact to show the difference between a mere superficial jumping at conclusions and the searching scrutiny which travels through all the details of a question.

A new post office has been established at Fulton Station, on the M. & M. railroad, and Wm. C. Hall is appointed post master. Perez Burdick has been appointed post master at Albion, in place of Wood, removed.

WHAT DO THEY MEAN?—Yesterday morning, on many door and awning posts and other convenient places, we found pasted little crosses cut from this red cloth. Have the "know nothings" changed their manner of calling meetings, or have we a branch of the new Italian society among us? Of this latter society, the know-nothing papers have wonderful stories. It is according to them, jesuitism doubly distilled and popularized.—*Galena Jeffersonian*, 10/14.

THE ERICSSON.—The "hot air" steamer made a trial trip down New York bay, on Thursday. Only one engine was in use, the other not being ready, and it is said was making about nine or ten miles an hour as she passed the Battery. The steamer is laden with coal for a voyage to Europe, and 150 tons of iron. Steam has been substituted for hot air, but the steam is generated and applied on a new principle.—*Mil. Sen.*

Five Days on and about Lake Champlain.

PORT HENRY, Essex Co., Monday, July 30th, 1854.

Messrs. Editors:—In my previous letters from this point, I briefly sketched a memo of how I got here and a history of a day at Crown Point. Five days on such a lake is but a short time to tell its beauties and to drink in its variety of scenery, much less to learn its history. Its exceedingly interesting historical incidents give the lake and the surrounding country an additional charm in the eyes of an American especially.

This lake was discovered on the 4th day of July A.D. 1609, by Samuel Champlain, who had previously founded the colony of Quebec in 1608. The old Indian name of this lake was "Tetawabgonque," meaning "land and water alternately," probably given to it because of its numerous islands and points of land which are in it.

Since 1656 the Canadian Indians gave it a name after a Dutchman named Coplar, who saved a party of them from being destroyed by a party of hostile Mohawks.

From Whitehall, at its head, (south) to Rouse's Point, or more properly to St. Johns in Canada, the lake is in a direct line 120 miles long, but taking its windings I should think it much more. Opposite this point it is nearly three miles wide, and at the north it is near thirteen miles broad. Looking away across its placid waters over into Vermont, I see the celebrated "Camelet's Hump." I believe the highest point of the Green Mountains, and away in the distance they stretch north and south—as Rogers says of other mountains not more beautiful, I am sure—"that mighty chain of mountains, stretching on from north to south, so massive, yet so shadowy, so ethereal as to belong rather to heaven than earth." Does there not seem to be something in "the whispering air" that sends more delightful "inspirations from mountain heights" than from lower plains. So the poets say. So Mrs. Hemans somewhere writes:

"Thou hast made thy children mighty
By the touch of the mountain's side."
So a poetess of our country felt when she says:
"The mountain's holier visions bring
Than e'er in vales arise,
As brightest sunshine bathes the wing
That's nearest to the skies."

I turn to the west and see the Adirondacks on the other hand, and a smaller, never-broken chain of hills nearer the lake in which lie untold mines of iron ore. In fact all about this region there seem to be ore-beds of that most useful material, and as you walk the earth you are far from sure that several hundred feet under you there are not many gangs of miners, with little lamps in their hands, digging, blasting and picking the "ore" out of its hidden recesses. With proper governmental protection this region must become not only the most beautiful, but one of the richest sections of these states. It is the most classic and the most picturesque part of the state, and it is becoming one of the most useful parts also. Spurs or points of land put down from those higher hills, more evenly and quietly, until they reach the lake. Pleasant slopes stretch out from those rugged highlands, covered:

"With garniture of waving grass and grain,
Orchards and piny forests, hawking ile,
While deep the sunless glens are scoop'd between,
Where bray'd o'er shallow beds the streams uscen."

The first steamboat built upon this lake commenced running in 1809, just 200 years after its discovery by Champlain. There are now two good boats running, each making the passage up and down in the course of each twenty four hours. My impression is, that owing to the season being generally considered sickly, and the cholera being at Montreal, there is not as much travel through the lake as usual, and that the rate of fare has consequently been raised to make up in a measure for the lack of travellers, and that has had a bad effect. I know that three to four cents per mile for steamboating is those times considered rather steep, and I have heard several persons complain of the rates charged as being too high, and detrimental to the interests of the surrounding country. Looking off upon the lake I can see quite a number of sail vessels, canal boats, etc., and I understand that there are about 400 vessels constantly employed on the lake during the navigation. At the south the lake connects with the canal, which is 64 miles long to the Hudson river. The lake is some 100 or 120 feet higher than the tide-water at the mouth of the Hudson river. The canal, I should think, does not pay; it cost over one million of dollars. I may be mistaken, however, having no figures to refer to. The route of this canal is exceedingly interesting. It passes through a section of country made memorable on account of the many important battles fought in its vicinity.—Here Burgoyne passed with his armies. Near this route is Fort Miller, Fort Anne and Fort Edward, near where Miss Jane McCrea, the daughter of a clergyman, was murdered by the Indians.

But I wander from the lake to the canal—let me get back. Opposite where I write is "Chimney Point," in the town of Addison Vt. (A forsaken looking place it is.) At that "Point" one hundred and twenty-three years ago, the French commenced their first settlement upon the lake. When the English under Gen. Amherst, in 1759, took Crown Point, this little place was abandoned, and it is supposed that the remains of its stacks of chimneys must have suggested to the English the name it now bears. In connection with this rambling letter, it would not be out of place to say a few words more about Crown Point and its history. After spending a day there, as I last wrote, I spent another half day there, on Saturday, especially directing my footsteps to the southern Point, among the graves of the soldiers who died there. The old grave-yard is all overgrown with "saplings" but after each heavy spring rain (the inhabitants around, tell me,) many skulls and bones have

been found washed out of the banks that have slid off into the water. There are the remains of many a soldier whose name and memory are alike forgot. Alas what a tale does such an old grave-yard teach! Not a letter, not a frail memorial of any kind, to tell even the name of those buried there long years, nay, near a century ago. How true Longfellow's lines:

"Our lives are rivers, gliding free,
To that unfathomed, boundless sea,
The silent (yes the forgotten) grave."

Passing eastward from those unmarked graves along the bank, I came to a ruined embankment of stone and earth, called the "Grenadiers Battery." It is south-east of the old French fort St. Frederick, previously described to your readers.

One hundred and five years ago, (when Kalm visited and described this locality,) there were beautiful and well cultivated gardens, and a considerable settlement all around the fort. Now, nothing but the degenerated thorn apple and the tangled wild grape is to be seen, where once smiling gardens sent forth delightful fragrance. Within the old fort was a neat little church, and from 1731, until 1759, doubtless the spot was full of charms to the French residents there.—From the brow of the hill they could look far up and down the most lovely lake, and to the east and west, trace the undulating lines of two most beautiful ranges of mountains. But a change comes over the quiet scenes. War, comes in to break the charm, and in 1759—without a gun being fired, (I believe) the French abandoned the place and moved northward to the Canada line. Gen. Amherst took possession but left the old blown up ruins and embankments of his predecessors, to the moles and bats; he began the works described by me in the previous letter—some 600 feet to the south west of Fort St. Frederick, on much higher ground, and in a much better military situation. Since I wrote before, I have understood that these barracks, fortifications, embankments, ditches and glacis, cost the English government £200,000, sterling, and they certainly were far from finished at that. The whole circuit of the embankment, measuring along the tip of the ramparts, including the five bastions, 2360 feet, or nearly one-half mile. These ramparts and bastions, or masses of stone and earth, and most of the embankment, are now from 10 to twenty-five feet high, and certainly 25 feet thick. The form of the outside embankment, is an irregular five-sided figure—the "curtains" of the ramparts vary in length from 150 to 300 feet.

At my second visit I was able to see a part of the covered way or underground passage to the lake. It commenced a short distance from the well in the north-east bastion and descended to the lake northward. I do not believe that it was ever intended for persons to pass through this communication; it might have been high enough but it don't look broad enough for such a purpose, although it might possibly have been sometimes thus used. It will be remembered by the reader, if he has read about the early war and old "Ethian Allen," that this important military point with its valuable buildings was taken one day (10th day of May, 1775,) by surprise by a small force of the genuine stuff of Green Mountain Boys under the command of Seth Warner, and on the same day Ethan Allen took old Ticonderoga, which was the first victory, or rather trophy, obtained in the Revolutionary struggle at least in New York state. The Americans held it over two years, but in July 1777, on the approach of General Burgoyne, it was deserted by the few troops that were in the vicinity, and they retreated to the south under General St. Clair.

The whole point appears to be formed of the black limestone, and this material was blasted out of the rock to make the buildings of. At the south of the embankment is a deep ditch which appears cut out of solid black stone, and behind this ditch are several acres of land covered with the small pieces and chips made by chiselling the stone into shape for the barracks. Behind this "field of stones" is a very pretty grove of trees—the very spot for a picnic, I should imagine. "The whole peninsula is made up of this marble looking limestone, covered in most parts with a light covering of earth, so that the works upon it cannot be assailed by regular advances." On the opposite side of Bulwagga bay there is two mountain peaks, one 400 and the other 900 feet high, at the distance of 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 miles respectively from the embankment and barracks, and of course commanding them—I. e. if accessible for artillery and heavy cannon and bombs. But I must stop. If the reader is not tired by this time the writer is. The probability is that both are.

If I can get time and opportunity my next will be from Ticonderoga and Lake George, where (God willing) I am now bound. I would like to say something about the iron ore beds of Essex county, but can only say that after visiting some half a dozen different mines each of which presented some different feature, both as regards locality, the nature of the ore itself, nature of the bed and veins, &c., I am convinced that there is enough iron, and that too of the richest kind, to supply all New York state for years to come, if they were only well worked. The Cheever Hill ore bed seems to me to be the easiest bed to work and the best on account of its nearness to the lake and the richness of the ore itself. But all of the western mines are also very rich. I saw very little "lean ore," all looked exceedingly rich and cannot help but be profitable to mine at present prices of the "raw material."

Yours truly,
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL is vetoed! "Saved him right!" Franklin Pierce voted when in congress against the river and harbor bills, which Gen. Jackson approved, and now he vetoes just such bills. Those who voted him into the presidency have no right to complain; he has not played them false, though they endeavored to dupe each other. We observed in 1852 that they were deceiving and beguiling by

arguing that President Pierce, acting as the whole Union, would not be guided by the course of Senator Pierce, acting as the representative of New Hampshire. He has now branded this wretched sophistry, and we have his consistency, while we deplore its evil consequences. Forgetting army—navy—all these can have money without stint—but peace and commerce nothing. You who voted for Pierce—merchants, brokers, liberal democrats, and illiberal silver grays—have made your bed—now lie in it!—*New York Tribune.*

The Milwaukee Sentinel publishes the following communication from this city. Its signature will denote its author, and the source will give weight to its reasoning. Our correspondent "W" took substantially the same ground, but as special pains seems to be taken to impair the confidence of the public in the decision of the court, and the question is one of not only present, but likely to be of future interest, we esteem it our duty to present fully and if necessary repeatedly, the grounds upon which the action of the court was based.

The Supreme Court and the Habeas Corpus Case.

Messrs. Editors:—Much misapprehension appears to exist in regard to the recent action of our supreme court in the case of Mr. Booth. The court made two decisions. By one, it determined that the fugitive slave act (so called) was unconstitutional, so far as it is attempted to vest judicial powers in commissioners; and so far as it provided for an adjudication of the questions of fact which are to be determined before the fugitive can be sent back, without a jury. By the other, that it would not issue a writ of habeas corpus, upon the petition of Mr. Booth, to release him from imprisonment, after he had been indicted for an alleged violation of the same act, and had been arrested in order to compel him to answer to the indictments. The reason given by the court for the last decision is, that the district court of the United States, in which the indictment is pending, and by whose process Booth was arrested, must decide all the questions which the case involves, without any interference from any state court; and that to issue a writ of habeas corpus, and release the prisoner, would in effect prevent the court from proceeding to decide these questions, because if he were not in custody, he could not be put upon his trial.

Mr. Booth thinks these decisions inconsistent, for the reason, mainly, that if the act of congress in question is unconstitutional and void, the district court has not, and cannot acquire any jurisdiction to try him for a violation of it. He argues that, as the supreme court has held the act in question to be void, that court, and all other courts in the state, are so bound to decide in every case that may arise; and so deciding they ought to act just as though no such thing as the fugitive slave law existed in the shape of an act of congress, regardless of any consequences that may ensue. Hence he concludes that it was the duty of the court to issue the writ of habeas corpus, and release him from imprisonment. I think that Mr. Booth reasons correctly from the premises he assumes, for I cannot think that any court can justify its conduct, if it shall hold in one case that the act in question is void, and shall in another decide that it is valid, or shall recognize it as creating any legal obligation. But in my opinion, Mr. Booth overlooks entirely the main point in the case. And that is, that the court could not, when his application was made to it, look at the fugitive slave act at all. The court saw that the case which he sought to bring before it, was pending in the district court, and was thus prevented from investigating it. The court was stopped at the threshold of enquiry. The petition which he presented for the writ showed that there was an indictment pending against him in the district court of the United States, and that he was arrested in order to compel him to answer to it. This prevented the judges from looking at the indictment to ascertain what offence was charged in it, for the reason that they had no power to determine the questions which a trial of Mr. B. upon it would present. They could not substitute themselves for the court in which the indictment was pending.

Suppose Mr. Booth should be indicted in the district court of the U. S. for publishing a newspaper, or for doing any other harmless act, and should be arrested for the purpose of compelling him to go to trial for the alleged offence; can any one suppose that a state court could release him from imprisonment, because the indictment charged no offence, and that consequently the district court had no jurisdiction to try him? Certainly not. It would be sufficient for any state court to which application should be made to release him, to know that an indictment was pending against him in a court over which no state court could have any control, and that he was arrested by the process of that court, in order to compel him to go to trial. In the case of Mr. Booth, I have no doubt that if the judges of our supreme court had felt at liberty to look at the facts stated in his petition, and to decide the questions presented by them, they would have repeated their first decision.

But as I understand the matter, they were of opinion that they could not do so. They saw that the case which Mr. Booth wished them to decide was pending in another court, entirely independent of the supreme court, and as a matter of course, refused to examine the question further. I have no doubt of the correctness of their decision. The day is far distant, I hope when the courts of the state and of the United States will attempt to wrest cases from each other, on the ground of an alleged want of jurisdiction in the court where a suit is pending.—If such a course should be pursued, the result would be nothing but a source of conflict and confusion.

I will only add, that I believe the fugitive slave act unconstitutional and void in every part, and that congress has no power to pass any law on the subject; yet as a lawyer, and a man bound to respect the laws and obey the process of courts, I can see no error in the last decision of the supreme courts; nor do I see any conflict between it, and its former decision.

Yours truly,
Janesville, August 10, 1854.

THE DEFENCE OF CRONSTADT.—We don't wonder that Sir Charles Napier is not in a hurry to attempt the capture of Cronstadt, if reliance can be placed upon the correspondence of the New York Tribune, dated Copenhagen, (Danmark,) July 16.

The latest accounts from St. Petersburg confirm the intelligence that all the strand batteries which dominate the channel that leads into the roads, have been doubled, and all these batteries, which together number 8,000 guns of the greatest calibre, must be brought to silence before Cronstadt itself can even be attacked. The Russian engineers have made cavities in large blocks of granite, filled them with powder, corked them, placed them by means of electrical wires, in communication with galvanic batteries in Cronstadt, and sunk them in the channel. The British queen and lords

will, therefore, doubtless, some fine day, get perplexing news that their fine fleet has suddenly vanished in the Baltic, as did the army of Cambray in the sands of the desert.

THE MARKETS.

JANESVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 15.—No change from yesterday to report.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Aug. 14.—Light receipts of produce Saturday, and market without change. Some choice samples new white winter Wheat sold at 1.25, and club 1.12 1/2. Rye in fair request at 75c. Barley 45c. Oats taken readily for home consumption at 38c. Corn in demand at 48c. —*Sentinel.*

CHICAGO, Saturday Evening, Aug. 12.—Flour, 5.25 a. 50c; wheat, winter 2.00 1/2; corn, 50 1/2; 50 lbs.; oats, 30, free on board; rye, 40 offered.—*Tribune.*

TRUSSELL, JORDAN & BENNETT,

Attorneys at Law

Having completed an accurate abstract of the TITLE, TAX and JUDGMENT RECORDS of Rock County, are prepared to furnish full and reliable information respecting the ownership of Real Estate in said county, and all liens on such estate by Judgment, Mortgage or otherwise.

They will attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, the negotiation of Loans, payment of Taxes, and the redemption of land from Tax Sales, and generally to all such business as properly belongs to a

REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

Business in the courts of this and the adjoining counties will be promptly attended to.

Office—Second Story of Empire Block.
Janesville, Wis., May 25th, 1851.

BADGER STATE BANK,

MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE, WIS.

Particular attention paid to collections.

EIGHT DRAFTS on the principal cities of the Union constantly for sale, and also Drafts on Great Britain, in sums to suit purchasers.

September 1st 1853.

Exchange Bank of W. J. Hall & Co., Milwaukee, J. B. KELLIGER, Cashier.

Bank of Racine, Racine, H. J. ULLMAN, Cashier.

Bank of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac, A. G. BUTLER, Cashier.

1854. L. J. HIGBY, 1854.

Forwarding, Commission and Produce

MERCHANT.

Will contract to forward Goods or Produce to or from any ports East or West, by responsible lines by Railroad or Canal, will attend to selling grain or other produce at the Railroad Depot here; all which, with my NEW WAREHOUSE at the Depot, and Mammoth Pier, give me advantages more convenient to country merchants than any other house here.

Milwaukee, March 20th, 1854. 30m6

JANESVILLE CITY BANK,

MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE.

Drafts for Sale on all the principal cities of the Union and Great Britain.

This Bank will purchase Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Orders, &c. &c.

For our customers, approved paper discounted to any amount.

Bills, Notes, &c., received for collection without charge—proceeds remitted immediately, less current rate of exchange.

HENRY D. BUNSTER, Pres't.

J. H. VERMILTE, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXPRESS OFFICE,

JANESVILLE, MAY 21, 1853.

A messenger of this company leaves this city tri-weekly, connecting at Chicago with daily lines to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and all the principal cities in the United States and Canada. Collections made at any point on their route; Gold, Silver, Bank Notes and Express matter generally forwarded with dispatch, and all business entrusted to them will be forwarded with their accustomed promptness.

Proprietors.

WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., LIVERMORE, FARGO & CO., New York.

ST. L. W. HOLDEN, Agent.

ST. L. W. HOLDEN, Agent.

DIED,

In Paris, on the 2d inst., at the residence of his son, Dr. ISAAC PUTNEY, aged 70 years, recently of Charlton, Mass.

IMPORTANT AND SPECIAL NOTICE TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS OF NEWS-PAPERS.—A well known gentleman of a most distinguished and influential family, who has received a liberal education (both Civil and Military) education, and is an able vigorous and influential writer, desires a situation as Editor or Associate Editor; or would act as a Reporter for a daily paper. Should be successful in becoming connected with the editorial fraternity, his brother, who is at present editor of one of the leading popular journals of San Francisco, will correspond for the paper as often as he has facility. He is a gentleman in New York as well as in San Francisco, and is a contributor to its columns. Rarely an object with the advertiser. Most distinguished references given as to qualifications.—Address "Virginia," box 410, Janesville P. O. Wis. anti6w*

EXPRESS NOTICE.

OUR EASTERN EXPRESS will until further notice, leave for

CHICAGO, BUFFALO, BOSTON, NEW YORK

and intermediate points, every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mark packages "American Express Co."

W. W. HOLDEN, Agent.

Janesville, August 14, 1854. jyl4

A PERIODICAL IN JANESVILLE!

"The Wisconsin Home,"

A Miscellaneous and Reformatory Journal, will be printed on the first and fifteenth of each month from and after the

FIFTEENTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1854.

by Messrs. BAKER & DOTT, publishers and proprietors of the Janesville Free Press; and edited by Wm. M. DOTT, of the above named firm.

Editor No. 1 of "The Wisconsin Home" will consist of EIGHT PAGES; making a sheet, in point of size, nearly the same as the "Scientific American." We shall reserve ONLY ONE COLUMN OF ADVERTISING for the purpose of publishing an occasional prospectus in addition to our own, leaving THIRTY-ONE COLUMNS OF READING MATTER.

One or two good stories will appear in each No. but none except those having a directly moral and beneficial tendency will be admitted into its columns. A short summary of passing events will be given; but no political grounds will be taken. As a better idea may be formed by seeing the article itself, the first No. will be circulated to all who may wish to examine it, FREE OF CHARGE.

The Terms of "The Wisconsin Home" will be ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. Subscriptions booked now open.

Orders solicited early, especially for sample numbers, in order that we may know how large an edition will supply the demand. Address post-paid, Messrs. BAKER & DOTT, Janesville, Wis.

*Papers given to the above on insertion and calling attention thereto editorially, will not only be entitled to an exchange, but to the thanks of the proprietor.

W. M. D.

Wanted

50,000 LBS. GOOD CLEAN WOOL, for which the highest cash price will be paid at my Lumber Yard in the city of Janesville, opposite the Exchange Hotel, west side of the river. The subscriber keeps on hand a large and well selected assortment of Green Bay lumber which he will sell at reasonable rates; also 40,000 best imported segars at the importers price. Janesville, July 26th, 1854. JAMES W. STOREY.

Wholesale & Retail Liquor Store,

No. 15 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

THE subscribers have just received a large and well-selected stock of

WINE & LIQUORS, CORDIALS & CIGARS,

of the choicest brands; which they offer to the country trade at prices which cannot fail to suit the buyer. Please call before purchasing elsewhere.

MINOR & CHIPMAN, aug11

CHIP'S

CHELATED WORMWOOD CORDIAL.

The subscriber in introducing this valuable temperance beverage, would respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact, that it is prepared from green Wormwood, and herbs that grow luxuriantly in the New England States, the medicinal qualities of which, for the regulation of the stomach and blood, cannot be equalled by anything ever used. It is a sure cure and preventive of Fever, Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood or infection of the stomach. Try it. Sold Wholesale and Retail by

19 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Sold by FARWELL & BRO. aug11

SHEET MUSIC!

NEW SUPPLY.

A NEW supply of Sheet Music, Violin and Guitar Strings, Instruction Books with a general assortment of Vocal Music Books, just received and for sale at

SUTHERLAND'S Bookstore, 2 E. 2d St. All the valuable new music received immediately after its publication at SUTHERLAND'S. Janesville, Aug. 5, 1854.

THE LARGEST & RICHEST STOCK

IN CENTRAL WISCONSIN, OF

CURTAIN LOOPS, BANDS, CORDS

and TASSELS. Also, a new and immense supply of WINDOW SHADES, have just arrived at

July 23th. COOLEY & BABCOCK'S.

BOSTON STORE.

Choice Liquors!

The Proprietor of the Boston Store would inform the public, that he has now on hand the largest and best assortment of Liquors ever offered for sale in Rock county, which he will sell at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

At a small profit for Cash.

Those wishing a choice article for medicinal and family purposes, will find it for their interest to purchase of him.

In his stock may be found the following varieties:

Brandy.

Old, Dupuy & Co., Pale and Dark; Old Martell; Pinet, Castillon & Co., Hennessy; Old London Dock; A. Seignett, Pale and Dark; Pelletier; Bascana; Old Cherry; Raspberry; Imperial Blackberry.

Wines.

London Dry Port; Burgundy Port; Pure Port Juice; Old Madeira; Scotch

No Report.—The wire is down between this city and Whitewater, and we are consequently without any telegraphic report.

Our neighbors of the Gazette express sorrow that the free soilers in Mr. Washburn's district in Illinois are opposing his re-election to congress. This we think is a mistake equal to their report of the Vermont convention. The "free soilers" have no political organization in that district, nor have they a paper in that part of Illinois.—Free Press.

The Press is itself badly mistaken in attempting to correct our statement. To what extent the free soilers have an organization in Mr. Washburn's district we do not know, but they certainly have a newspaper there, the Republican Free Press, published at Woodstock, McHenry co. We have a number now before us, dated August 4th which contains a communication signed "An Old Freesoiler," disparaging Mr. Washburn, charging that without whig votes in congress the Nebraska bill could not have passed, and asserting on his own personal knowledge, "that Mr. Washburn, as a whig candidate, cannot get a free soil vote in the county." The editor endorses this, so far as to require Mr. Washburn to give up the name of "whig" before he can support him.

We are willing to defer to our neighbors across the river in a knowledge of the local politics of Vermont, but its correction in the present case was not particularly fortunate. We hope and believe that Mr. Washburn will be re-elected, and whether the voters of his district label him "whig," or something else, is not very essential, so long as they get the man. The Washburn family is good stock to select from.

THE CROPS IN THE INTERIOR.—A gentleman who has travelled considerably in the interior for the past week or two, informs us that on Rock Prairie not more than one-third the crop is harvested.—H.W.

The Wisconsin is wholly wrong in its information. Very little of the wheat, we are told by a gentleman who has visited a large portion of this county, is yet standing, and nearly all that has been cut is fully secured. No better harvest weather could have been asked, than farmers have had for the last fortnight or three weeks, and good use has been made of the chance thus given them. Good progress has also been made with other crops, and the amount of everything harvested will be very large. The Wisconsin ought to make a correction of its statement.

The Kenosha Telegraph, makes a long reply over the signature of "D." (the initial employed to designate Mr. Densmore from Mr. Sholes,) to our article in relation to its threatening a "forcible resistance" to the execution of the law if Mr. Booth should be convicted in the U. S. district court, where he is now under indictment. It contains something personal to the Gazette we should be inclined to notice, if it came from the reputable editor of the Telegraph, (Mr. Sholes.) Mr. Sholes, when he writes, evinces no sympathy or concurrence with Mr. Densmore in his vagaries, and we wonder how so incongruous a connection could have existed so long as it has. The plith of Mr. Densmore's reply, is as follows, displayed in italics:

"And that the Gazette, and all others who wish a chance to cavil, may understand fully our position, we say distinctly, that if in the final resort, the U. S. court should convict and sentence Mr. Booth or any one else to prison, on an indictment for violating the fugitive slave act which our highest judicial authority has pronounced unconstitutional and therefore void, we feel like volunteering to be one of a sufficient number to prevent the execution of such sentence."

We have no idea that if the contingency of Mr. Booth's conviction should arise, Mr. Densmore would do anything more than "feel" like rescuing him; his sympathy would probably stop short of action of any kind. It is not the noisiest who are the best friends.

The following article from a previous number of the Telegraph, written by Mr. Sholes, we regard as of more consequence than the long harangues of Mr. Densmore:

In this section of country every press seemed to take it for granted that the supreme court, in virtue of its decision with reference to the fugitive law would grant the writ of habeas corpus prayed for by Mr. Booth; and a correspondent of the N. Y. Eve. Post, from Milwaukee, after giving a history of the case, wound up by expressing no doubt that the writ would be granted. But the Anti-Slavery Standard, an abolition paper in New York, with the Post's letter before it, ventured the opinion that the court was not bound by its former decision to give the writ, and that the writ would not be granted. The result justified the opinion of the Standard, and we quote the fact to show the difference between a more superficial jumping at conclusions and the searching scrutiny which travels through all the details of a question.

A new post office has been established at Fulton Station, on the M. & M. railroad, and Wm. C. Hall is appointed post master. Perez Burdick has been appointed post master at Albion, in place of Wood, removed.

WHAT DO THEY MEAN?—Yesterday morning, on many door and awning posts and other convenient places, we found pasted little crosses cut from thin red cloth. Have the "know nothings" changed their manner of calling meetings, or have we a branch of the new Italian society among us? Of this latter society, the know-nothing papers have wonderful stories. It is according to them, Jesuitism doubly distilled and popularized.—Galena Jeffersonian, 10th.

THE EMISSION.—The "hot air" steamer made a trial trip down New York bay, on Thursday. Only one engine was in use, the other not being ready, and it is said was making about nine or ten miles an hour as she passed the Battery. The steamer is laden with coal for a voyage to Europe, and 150 tons of iron. Steam has been substituted for hot air, but the steam is generated and applied on a new principle.—Mil. Sen.

Five Days on and about Lake Champlain.

PORT HENRY, Essex Co., }
Monday, July 30th, 1854.
Messrs. Editors:—In my previous letters from this point, I briefly sketched a memo of how I got here and a history of a day at Crown Point. Five days on such a lake is but a short time to tell its beauties and to drink in its variety of scenery, much less to learn its history. Its exceedingly interesting historical incidents give the lake and the surrounding country an additional charm in the eyes of an American especially.

This lake was discovered on the 4th day of July A. D. 1609, by Samuel Champlain, who had previously founded the colony of Quebec in 1608. The old Indian name of this lake was "Petawabonque," meaning "land and water alternately," probably given to it because of its numerous islands and points of land which are in it.

Since 1605 the Canadian Indians gave it a name after a Dutchman named Corlaer, who saved a party of them from being destroyed by a party of hostile Mohawks.

From Whitehall, at its head, (south) to Rouse's Point, or more properly to St. Johns in Canada, the lake is in a direct line 120 miles long, but taking its windings I should think it much more. Opposite this point it is nearly three miles wide, and at the north it is near thirteen miles broad. Looking away across its placid waters over into Vermont, I see the celebrated "Canaan's Hump." I believe the highest point of the Green Mountains, and away in the distance they stretch north and south—as Rogers says of other mountains not more beautiful, I am sure—"that mighty chain of mountains, stretching on from north to south, so massive, yet so shadowy, so ethereal as to belong rather to heaven than earth." Does there not seem to be something in "the whispering air" that sends more delightful "inspirations from mountain heights" than from lower plains. So the poets say. So Mrs. Hemans somewhere writes:

"Thou hast made thy children mighty
By the touch of the mountain's soul."
So a poetess of our country felt when she says:
"The mountain's hollow valleys bring
Than e'er in vales arise,
As brightest sunshine bathes the wing
That's nearest to the skies."

I turn to the west and see the Adirondacks on the other hand, and a smaller, never-broken chain of hills nearer the lake in which lie untold mines of iron ore. In fact all about this region there seem to be ore-beds of that most useful material, and as you walk the earth you are far from sure that several hundred feet under you there are not many gangs of miners, with little lamps in their hands, digging, blasting and picking the "ore" out of its hidden recesses. With proper governmental protection this region must become not only the most beautiful, but one of the richest sections of these states. It is the most classic and the most picturesque part of the state, and it is becoming one of the most useful parts also. Spurs or points of land put down from these higher hills, more evenly and quietly, until they reach the lake. Pleasant slopes stretch out from these rugged highlands, covered

"With garniture of waving grass and grain,
Orchards and piney forests, basking lie,
While deep the sunless glens are acroft between,
Where brawl o'er shallow beds the streams unseen."

The first steamboat built upon this lake commenced running in 1809, just 200 years after its discovery by Champlain. There are now two good boats running, each making the passage up and down in the course of each twenty four hours. My impression is, that owing to the season being generally considered sickly, and the cholera being at Montreal, there is not as much travel through the lake as usual, and that the rate of fare has consequently been raised to make up in a measure for the lack of travellers, and that has had a bad effect. I know that three to four cents per mile for steamboating is these times considered rather steep, and I have heard several persons complain of the rates charged as being too high, and detrimental to the interests of the surrounding country. Looking off upon the lake I can see quite a number of sail vessels, canal boats, etc., and I understand that there are about 400 vessels constantly employed on the lake during the navigation. At the south the lake connects with the canal, which is 64 miles long to the Hudson river. The lake is some 100 or 120 feet higher than the tide-water at the mouth of the Hudson river. The canal, I should think, does not pay; it cost over one million of dollars. I may be mistaken, however, having no figures to refer to. The route of this canal is exceedingly interesting. It passes through a section of country made memorable on account of the many important battles fought in its vicinity.—Here Burgoyne passed with his armies. Near this route is Fort Miller, Fort Anne and Fort Edward, near where Miss Jane McCrea, the daughter of a clergyman, was murdered by the Indians.

But I wander from the lake to the canal—let me get back. Opposite where I write is "Chimney Point," in the town of Addison Vt. (A forsaken looking place it is.) At that "Point" one hundred and twenty-three years ago, the French commenced their first settlement upon the lake. When the English under Gen. Amherst, in 1759, took Crown Point, this little place was abandoned, and it is supposed that the remains of its stacks of chimneys must have suggested to the English the name it now bears. In connection with this rambling letter, it would not be out of place to say a few words more about Crown Point and its history. After spending a day there, as I last wrote, I spent another half day there, on Saturday, especially directing my footsteps to the southern Point, among the graves of the soldiers who died there. The old grave-yard is all overgrown with "saplings" but after each heavy spring rain (the inhabitants around, tell me,) many skulls and bones have

been found washed out of the banks that have slid off into the water. There are the remains of many a soldier whose name and memory are alike forgot. Alas, what a tale does such an old grave-yard teach! Not a letter, not a frail memorial of any kind, to tell even the name of those buried there long years, nay, near a century ago. How true Longfellow's lines:

"Our lives are rivers, gliding fast,
To that unfathomed, boundless sea,
The silent, (yes the forgotten) grave."

Passing eastward from those unmarked graves along the bank, I came to a ruined embankment of stone and earth, called the "Grenadiers Battery." It is south east of the old French fort St. Frederic, previously described to your readers.

One hundred and five years ago, (when Kalm visited and described this locality,) there were beautiful and well cultivated gardens, and a considerable settlement all around the fort. Now, nothing but the degenerated thorn apple and the tangled wild grape is to be seen, where once smiling gardens sent forth delightful fragrance. Within the old fort was a neat little church, and from 1751, until 1759, doubtless the spot was full of charms to the French residents there.—From the brow of the hill they could look far up and down the most lovely lake, and to the east and west, trace the undulating lines of two most beautiful ranges of mountains. But a change comes over the quiet scenes. War, comes in to break the charm, and in 1759—without a gun being fired, (I believe) the French abandoned the place and moved northward to the Canada line. Gen. Amherst took possession but left the old blown up ruins and embankments of his predecessors, to the moles and bats; he began the works described by me in the previous letter—some 600 feet to the south west of Fort St. Frederic, on much higher ground, and in a much better military situation. Since I wrote before, I have understood that these barracks, fortifications, embankments, ditches and glacis, cost the English government £200,000, sterling, and they certainly were far from finished at that. The whole circuit of the embankment, measuring along the tip of the ramparts, including the five bastions, 2360 feet, or nearly one half mile. These ramparts and bastions, or masses of stone and earth, and most of the embankment, are now from 10 to twenty-five feet high, and certainly 25 feet thick. The form of the outside embankment, is an irregular five-sided figure—the "curtains" of the ramparts vary in length from 150 to 300 feet.

At my second visit I was able to see a part of the covered way or underground passage to the lake. It commenced a short distance from the well in the north-east bastion and descended to the lake northward. I do not believe that it was ever intended for persons to pass through this communication; it might have been high enough but it didn't look broad enough for such a purpose, although it might possibly have been sometimes thus used. It will be remembered by the reader, if he has read about the early war and old "Ethian Allen," that this important military point with its valuable buildings was taken one day (10th day of May, 1775,) by surprise by a small force of the genuine stuff of Green Mountain Boys under the command of Seth Warner, and on the same day Ethan Allen took old Ticonderoga, which was the first victory, or rather trophy, obtained in the Revolutionary struggle at least in New York state. The Americans held it over two years, but in July 1777, on the approach of General Burgoyne, it was deserted by the few troops that were in the vicinity, and they retreated to the south under General St. Clair.

There is a tradition that the British were to have been found washed out of the banks that have slid off into the water. There are the remains of many a soldier whose name and memory are alike forgot. Alas, what a tale does such an old grave-yard teach! Not a letter, not a frail memorial of any kind, to tell even the name of those buried there long years, nay, near a century ago. How true Longfellow's lines:

"Our lives are rivers, gliding fast,
To that unfathomed, boundless sea,
The silent, (yes the forgotten) grave."

Passing eastward from those unmarked graves along the bank, I came to a ruined embankment of stone and earth, called the "Grenadiers Battery." It is south east of the old French fort St. Frederic, previously described to your readers.

One hundred and five years ago, (when Kalm visited and described this locality,) there were beautiful and well cultivated gardens, and a considerable settlement all around the fort. Now, nothing but the degenerated thorn apple and the tangled wild grape is to be seen, where once smiling gardens sent forth delightful fragrance. Within the old fort was a neat little church, and from 1751, until 1759, doubtless the spot was full of charms to the French residents there.—From the brow of the hill they could look far up and down the most lovely lake, and to the east and west, trace the undulating lines of two most beautiful ranges of mountains. But a change comes over the quiet scenes. War, comes in to break the charm, and in 1759—without a gun being fired, (I believe) the French abandoned the place and moved northward to the Canada line. Gen. Amherst took possession but left the old blown up ruins and embankments of his predecessors, to the moles and bats; he began the works described by me in the previous letter—some 600 feet to the south west of Fort St. Frederic, on much higher ground, and in a much better military situation. Since I wrote before, I have understood that these barracks, fortifications, embankments, ditches and glacis, cost the English government £200,000, sterling, and they certainly were far from finished at that. The whole circuit of the embankment, measuring along the tip of the ramparts, including the five bastions, 2360 feet, or nearly one half mile. These ramparts and bastions, or masses of stone and earth, and most of the embankment, are now from 10 to twenty-five feet high, and certainly 25 feet thick. The form of the outside embankment, is an irregular five-sided figure—the "curtains" of the ramparts vary in length from 150 to 300 feet.

At my second visit I was able to see a part of the covered way or underground passage to the lake. It commenced a short distance from the well in the north-east bastion and descended to the lake northward. I do not believe that it was ever intended for persons to pass through this communication; it might have been high enough but it didn't look broad enough for such a purpose, although it might possibly have been sometimes thus used. It will be remembered by the reader, if he has read about the early war and old "Ethian Allen," that this important military point with its valuable buildings was taken one day (10th day of May, 1775,) by surprise by a small force of the genuine stuff of Green Mountain Boys under the command of Seth Warner, and on the same day Ethan Allen took old Ticonderoga, which was the first victory, or rather trophy, obtained in the Revolutionary struggle at least in New York state. The Americans held it over two years, but in July 1777, on the approach of General Burgoyne, it was deserted by the few troops that were in the vicinity, and they retreated to the south under General St. Clair.

The whole point appears to be formed of the black limestone, and this material was blasted out of the rock to make the buildings of. At the south of the embankment is a deep ditch which appears cut out of solid black stone, and behind this ditch are several acres of land covered with the small pieces and chips made by chiselling the stone into shape for the barracks. Behind this "field of stones" is a very pretty grove of trees—the very spot for a picnic, I should imagine. "The whole peninsula is made up of this marble looking limestone, covered in most parts with a light covering of earth, so that the works upon it cannot be assailed by regular advances." On the opposite side of Bulwagga bay there is two mountain peaks, one 400 and the other 900 feet high, at the distance of 12 and 24 miles respectively from the embankment and barracks, and of course commanding them.—I. e. if accessible for artillery and heavy cannon and bombs. But I must stop. If the reader is not tired by this time the writer is. The probability is that both are.

If I can get time and opportunity my next will be from Ticonderoga and Lake George, where (God willing) I am now bound. I would like to say something about the iron ore beds of Essex county, but can only say that after visiting some half a dozen different mines each of which presented some different feature, both as regards locality, the nature of the ore itself, nature of the bed and veins, &c., I am convinced that there is enough iron, and that too of the richest kind, to supply all New York state for years to come, if they were only well worked. The Cheever Hill ore bed seems to me to be the easiest bed to work and the best on account of its nearness to the lake and the richness of the ore itself. But all of the western mines are also very rich. I saw very little "lean ore," all looked exceedingly rich and cannot help but be profitable to mine at present prices of the "raw material."

Yours truly,
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL is vetoed! "Saved him right!" Franklin Pierce voted when in congress against the river and harbor bills, which Gen. Jackson approved, and now he vetoes just such bills. Those who voted him into the presidency have no right to complain; he has not played them false, though they endeavored to dupe each other. We observed in 1852 that they were deceiving and beguiling by

arguing that President Pierce, acting as the whole Union, would not be guided by the course of Senator Pierce, acting as the representative of New-Hampshire. He has now branded this wretched sophistry, and we have his consistency, while we deplore its evil consequences.—Fortifications—army—navy—all these can have money without stint—but peace and commerce nothing. You who voted for Pierce—merchants, brokers, liberal democrats, and liberal silver grays—have made your bed—now lie in it!—New York Tribune.

The Milwaukee Sentinel publishes the following communication from this city. Its signature will denote its author, and the source will give weight to its reasoning. Our correspondent "W" took substantially the same ground, but as especial pains seems to be taken to impair the confidence of the public in the decision of the court, and the question is one of not only present, but likely to be of future interest, we esteem it our duty to present fully and if necessary repeatedly the grounds upon which the action of the court was based:

The Supreme Court and the Habeas Corpus Case.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Much misapprehension appears to exist in regard to the recent action of our supreme court in the case of Mr. Booth. The court made two decisions. By one, it determined that the fugitive slave act (so called) was unconstitutional, so far as it is attempted to vest judicial powers in commissioners, and so far as it provided for an adjudication of the questions of fact which are to be determined before the fugitive can be sent back, without a jury. By the other, that it would not issue a writ of habeas corpus, upon the petition of Mr. Booth, to release him from imprisonment, after he had been indicted for an alleged violation of the same act, and had been arrested in order to compel him to answer to the indictments. The reason given by the court for the last decision is, that the district court of the United States, in which the indictment is pending, and by whose process Booth was arrested, must decide all the questions which the case involves, without any interference from any state court; and that to issue a writ of habeas corpus, and release the prisoner, would in effect prevent the court from proceeding to decide these questions, because if he were not in custody, he could not be put upon his trial.

Mr. Booth thinks these decisions inconsistent, for the reason, mainly, that if the act of congress in question is unconstitutional and void, the district court has not, and cannot acquire any jurisdiction to try him for a violation of it. He argues that, as the supreme court has held the act in question to be void, that court, and all other courts in the state, are so bound to decide in every case that may arise; and so deciding they ought to act just as though no such thing as the fugitive slave law existed in the shape of an act of congress, regardless of any consequences that may ensue. Hence he concludes that it was the duty of the court to issue the writ of habeas corpus, and release him from imprisonment. I think that Mr. Booth reasons correctly from the premises he assumes, for I cannot think that any court can justify its conduct, if it shall hold in one case that the act in question is void, and shall in another decide that it is valid, or shall recognize it as creating any legal obligation. But in my opinion, Mr. Booth overlooks entirely the main point in the case. And that is, that the court could not, when his application was made to it, look at the fugitive slave act at all. The court saw that the case which he sought to bring before it, was pending in the district court, and was thus prevented from investigating it. The court was stopped at the threshold of enquiry. The petition which he presented for the writ showed that there was an indictment pending against him in the district court of the United States, and that he was arrested in order to compel him to answer to it. This prevented the judges from looking at the indictment to ascertain what offence was charged in it, for the reason that they had no power to determine the questions which a trial of Mr. B. upon it would present. They could not substitute themselves for the court in which the indictment was pending.

Suppose Mr. Booth should be indicted in the district court of the U. S. for publishing a newspaper, or for doing any other harmless act, and should be arrested for the purpose of compelling him to go to trial for the alleged offence; can any one suppose that a state court could release him from imprisonment, because the indictment charged no offence, and that consequently the district court had no jurisdiction to try him? Certainly not. It would be sufficient for any state court to which application should be made to release him, to know that an indictment was pending against him in a court over which no state court could have any control, and that he was arrested by the process of that court, in order to compel him to go to trial. In the case of Mr. Booth, I have no doubt that if the judges of our supreme court had felt at liberty to look at the facts stated in his petition, and to decide the questions presented by them, they would have repeated their first decision.

But as I understand the matter, they were of opinion that they could not do so. They saw that the case which Mr. Booth wished them to decide was pending in another court, entirely independent of the supreme court, and as a matter of course, refused to examine the question further. I have no doubt of the correctness of their decision. The day is far distant, I hope when the courts of the state and of the United States will attempt to wrest cases from each other, on the ground of an alleged want of jurisdiction in the court where a suit is pending.—If such a course should be pursued, the result would be nothing but a source of conflict and confusion.

I will only add, that I believe the fugitive slave act unconstitutional and void in every part, and that congress has no power to pass any law on the subject; yet as a lawyer, and a man bound to respect the laws and obey the process of courts, I can see no error in the last decision of the supreme courts; nor do I see any conflict between it and its former decision.

Yours truly,
Janesville, August 10, 1851.

THE DEFENCE OF CROSTADT.—We don't wonder that Sir Charles Napier is not in a hurry to attempt the capture of Crostadt, if reliance can be placed upon the correspondence of the New York Tribune, dated Copenhagen, (Denmark,) July 16:

The latest accounts from St. Petersburg confirm the intelligence that all the strand batteries which dominate the channel that leads into the roads, have been doubled, and all these batteries, which together now number 8,000 guns of the greatest calibre, must be brought to silence before Crostadt itself can even be attacked. The Russian engineers have made cavities in large blocks of granite, filled them with powder, corked them, placed them by means of electrical wires, in communication with galvanic batteries in Crostadt, and sunk them in the channel. The British queen and lords

will, therefore, doubtless, some fine day, get perplexing news that their fine fleet has suddenly vanished in the Baltic, as did the army of Cambyes in the sands of the desert.

THE MARKETS.

JANESVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 15.—No change from yesterday to report.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Aug. 14.—Light receipts of produce Saturday, and market without change. Some choice samples new white winter Wheat sold at 1.25, and club 1.12 1/2. Rye in fair request at 75c. Barley 45c. Oats taken readily for home consumption at 33c. Corn in demand at 85c.—Sentinel.

CHICAGO, Saturday Evening, Aug. 12.—Flour, 6.25 cts. 00; wheat, winter 1.00 1/2; corn, 50c. 1/2; oats, 30c. 1/2; free on board; rye, 60c. offered.—Tribune.

TRUSDELL, JORDAN & BENNETT,

Attorneys at Law

Having completed an accurate abstract of the TITLE, TAX and JUDGMENT RECORDS of Rock County, are prepared to furnish full and reliable information respecting the ownership of Real Estate in said county, and all liens on such estate by Judgment, Mortgage or otherwise.

They will attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, the negotiation of Loans, payment of Taxes, and the redemption of land from Tax Sales, and generally to all such business as properly belongs to a REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

Business in the courts of this and the adjoining counties will be promptly attended to.
Office—Second Story of Empire Block.
Janesville, Wis., May 28th, 1851.

BADGER STATE BANK,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Particular attention paid to collections, RIGHT DISCOUNTS on the principal cities of the Union constantly for sale, and also Drafts on Great Britain, in sums to suit purchasers.

September 1st 1851.

Exchange Bank of W. J. Bell & Co., Milwaukee, J. B. Williams, Cashier.

Bank of Racine, Racine, H. J. Ullman, Cashier.

Bank of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac, A. G. Butler, Cashier.

1851. L. J. HIGBY, 1854.

Forwarding, Commission and Produce

MERCHANT,

Will contract to forward Goods or Produce to or from any parts East or West, by responsible lines by Railroad or Canal, will attend to selling grain or other produce at the Railroad Depot here; all which, with my NEW WAREHOUSE at the Depot, and Mammoth Pier, give me advantages more convenient to country merchants than any other house here.

Milwaukee, March 20th, 1851.

JANESVILLE CITY BANK,

MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE.

Drafts for Sale on all the principal cities of the Union and Great Britain.

This Bank will purchase Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Orders, &c. &c.

For our customers, approved paper discounted to any amount.

Bills, Notes &c., received for collection without charge—proceeds remitted immediately, less current rate of exchange.

HENRY B. BUNSTER, Pres't.

J. H. VERMILY, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXPRESS OFFICE,

JANESVILLE, MAY 21, 1853.

A messenger of this company leaves this city tri-weekly, connecting at Chicago with daily lines to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and all the principal cities in the United States and Canada. Collections made at any point on their route; Gold, Silver, Bank Notes and Express matter generally forwarded with dispatch, and all business entrusted to them will be forwarded with their accustomed promptness.

WILLIAM B. HOLT, Proprietor.

WILLIAM B. HOLT & CO., LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO., New York, Buffalo, &c.

97th W. W. HOLDEN, Agent.

DIED,

In Porter, on the 24 inst., at the residence of his son, Dr. ISAAC PORTER, aged 70 years, recently of Charlton, Mass.

IMPORTANT AND SPECIAL NOTICE TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS.

A young gentleman of a most distinguished and influential family, who has received a liberal education both Civil and Military, and is at present a vigorous and influential writer, desires a situation as Editor or Associate Editor; or would act as a Reporter for a daily paper. Should be successful in becoming connected with the editorial staff of any paper, his brother, who is at present editor of one of the leading public journals of San Francisco, will correspond for the paper as often as mail facilities will permit; a gentleman in New York city of rare ability and extensive connections, weekly to its columns, every subject which the advertiser, most distinguished references given as to qualifications.—Address "Virginian," box 410, Janesville P. O., Wis. auth'g

EXPRESS NOTICE.

OUR EASTERN EXPRESS will until further notice, leave for

CHICAGO, BUFFALO, BOSTON, NEW YORK and intermediate points, every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mark packages "American Express Co."

Janesville, August 14, 1854.

A PERIODICAL IN JANESVILLE!

"The Wisconsin Home."

A Miscellaneous and Reformatory Journal, will be printed on the first and fifteenth of each month from and after the

FIFTEENTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1854.

by Messrs. BAKER & DORR, publishers and proprietors of the Janesville Free Press, and edited by Wm. M. Dorr, of the above named firm.

Each No. of "The Wisconsin Home" will consist of EIGHT PAGES; making a sheet, in point of size, nearly the same as the "Scientific American." We shall reserve ONLY ONE COLUMN OF ADVERTISING for the purpose of publishing an occasional prospectus in addition to our own; leaving THIRTY-ONE COLUMNS OF READING MATTER.

One true copy of the paper will appear in each No. but none except those having a directly moral and beneficial tendency will be admitted into its columns. A short summary of passing events will be given; but no political ground will be taken. As the paper is to be formed by selecting the articles from the first No. to be furnished to all who may wish to examine it, FREE OF CHARGE.

The terms of "The Wisconsin Home" will be ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. Subscription books now open.

Orders solicited early, especially for sample numbers, in order that we may know how large an edition will supply the demand.

WM. M. DORR, Janesville, Wis.

* * * Papers giving the above one insertion and calling attention thereto editorially, will not only be entitled to an exchange, but to the thanks of the proprietor.

W. M. D.

Wanted

50,000 LBS. GOOD CLEAN WOOL, for which the highest cash price will be paid at my Leicester mill, situated on the Rock River, opposite the Falls, west side of the river. The subscriber keeps on hand a large and well selected assortment of Green Bay lumber which he will sell at reasonable rates, also 40,000 best imported cigars at the importers price.

JAMES W. STORVY.

Janesville, July 20th, 1851. 47w1

HOUGHTON'S PERSIN FOR DYSPEPSIA at [Jy12] FARWELL & BROS.

Wholesale & Retail Liquor Store,

No. 18 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

THE subscribers have just received a large and well selected stock of WINES & LIQUORS, CORDIALS & CIGARS, of the choicest brands; which they offer to the country at retail prices, which cannot fail to suit the buyer. Please call before purchasing elsewhere.

Aug. 11, 1854.

CHIP'S

CELEBRATED WORMWOOD CORDIAL.

THE subscriber in introducing this valuable temperance beverage, would respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact, that it is prepared from green Wormwood, an herb that grows luxuriantly in the New England States, the medicinal qualities of which, for the regulation of the stomach and blood, cannot be equalled by anything ever used. It is a pure and safe preventive of Fever, Ague, dyspepsia, Diarrhea, and all diseases arising from Impurities of the blood or inaction of the stomach. Try it. Sold wholesale and retail by

MINOR & CHIPMAN,

18 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Sold by FARWELL & BROS.

Aug. 11, 1854.

SHEET MUSIC!

MR. S. BOWMAN:—In the *Free Press* of July 18th, I perceive an invitation signed by you as President of the day, addressed to the Hon. David Noggle, for a copy of his "able and eloquent oration" delivered by him at Fulton on the 4th of July last. Mr. Noggle is known in this, and neighboring counties, as a practicing lawyer, and it may be supposed is known also as a man of considerable literary attainments. A public speaker is always supposed to give utterance, either extemporaneously or otherwise, to the emanations of his own brain. And although you and his auditors assembled there, may have supposed that the fervid eloquence which came from his lips on that occasion was the result of his own thoughts and study, I propose to show in a future number of this paper, that he has perpetrated a literary larceny, by not only appropriating to himself the thoughts of others, but by adopting word for word their language, and palming those thoughts and words off upon you and the community at large, as his own.

Very truly yours,
JAMES ARMSTRONG.

JANESVILLE, August 14th, 1854.

WHAT HAS CONGRESS DONE?—The Cleveland Leader, after stating that congress contained a "democratic" strength of two-thirds the entire body, a president and cabinet of the same spirit, and full swing in all the government departments, thus sums the doings of the party having this unchecked use of power:

- 1st. They violated an old national compact of their fathers, for the express and avowed purpose of wresting free soil from free men and delivering it over to slave breeding nabobs, to be cursed for future ages with human chattel.
- 2d. They induced by bribery, many members of congress to betray their constituents and sell their souls for gold and office.
- 3d. They robbed the national treasury of ten millions of dollars for the purchase of a strip of chapped desert and volcanic rocks, inhabited by prowling, murdering Indians.
- 4th. They strangled the people's homestead bill; after holding the word of promise to the ear they broke it to the hope.
- 5th. After passing a bill to aid commerce by improving rivers and harbors, the democratic gentlemen, imbued with the favorite New Hampshire and South Carolina doctrine, put kindly veto upon it.
- 6th. They burnt up a defenceless town, and destroyed half a million of American property, without just cause or the slightest provocation.
- 7th. They have squandered seventy-five millions of dollars in a single year, (John Quincy Adams spent thirteen,) emptying the treasury of its thirty millions of surplus, without rendering the people a dollar's worth of good.
- 8th. They have postponed that truly national necessity, the Pacific railroad, and they have helped slavery, squandered money, spurned the people's interests, trodden under foot all that was useful and necessary; these are the trophies of this administration, blasphemously called democratic.

TO RENT.—A small and pleasant room suitable for a Physician's office. Enquire of
J. D. REXFORD.

LAWRENCE, ATWOOD & CO.

AT THE OLD STAND OF

LAWRENCE, STRONG & CO.

DEALERS IN IRON, STEEL, CUT

and Wrought Nails, Farming utensils of all kinds,

Blacksmiths', Joiners' and Carpenters' Tools, Shelf

Hardware generally, Table and Pocket Cutlery of the

best quality, Builders' Hardware, Iron Pump Cylinders,

Tube and Chain and fixtures, Pumped, Planished,

Britannia and Tin Ware of all kinds. Every variety of

Baths, Also, Cook, Parlor, Hall, and Box Stoves. Gro-

ceries and Domestic Dry Goods. Also, Manufacturers

of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper ware.

Every article manufactured by us is warranted

to give perfect satisfaction.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to.

Remember the place, two doors south of the Ameri-

can Bank, Main street, Janesville, Wis.

Wm. A. LAWRENCE, J. D. ATWOOD, E. S. LAWRENCE.

LINSEED OIL.—10 bbls. just received,

and for sale lower than ever at

FARWELL & BROS.

SPERM AND WAX CANDLES, at

wholesale or retail by

FARWELL & BROS.

CHROME GREEN AND YELLOW,

ground in oil and dry, 50 lbs. each just received at

FARWELL'S.

SARSAPARILLA ROOT.—One bale

for sale at

FARWELL'S.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—

A large consignment just received, and for sale at

manufacturers prices by

FARWELL & BROS.

PIG LEAF TOBACCO.—The pure

leaf at

FARWELL'S.

5 CARBOYS White Nitric Acid, ex-

press for Telegraph use, for sale by

FARWELL & BROS.

4 CARBOYS Aqua Ammonia for sale

by

FARWELL & BROS.

3 CARBOYS Spts. Nitric Dulo., for sale

by

FARWELL & BROS.

1 CARBOY Muratic Acid, 1 do. Sul-

phuric do., for sale by

FARWELL & BROS.

300 LBS. GUM SHELLAC, Orange,

for sale by

FARWELL & BROS.

8 BBLs. VARNISHES just received,

and for sale by

FARWELL & BROS.

2 BBLs. JAPAN, 1 do. Damar Var-

nish, 10 do. Alcohol, 5 do. Camphine, 4 do. Turp-

entine, 5 do. Spts. Turpentine, 5 do. Linseed Oil, just

received and for sale by

FARWELL & BROS.

1 BALE LIQUORICE, Ball and Root,

for sale by

FARWELL & BROS.

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS for

sale by

FARWELL & BROS.

PRESTON'S CHOCOLATE, BROMA and

Cocoa, a very superior article for summer

usage, for sale by

FARWELL & BROS.

VERMICELLI and MACCARONI for

sale by

FARWELL & BROS.

IRISH MOSS.—3 bbls. just received at

FARWELL'S.

DR. EVERT'S EXPECTORANT SYRUP, for

coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, and every

variety of disease affecting the throat or bronchial

tubes, prepared and sold by

FARWELL & BROS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—20

dozen just received at

FARWELL'S.

1 CASE PUTV. RHEI, 1 CASE BARBERY

CASE PUTV., for sale by

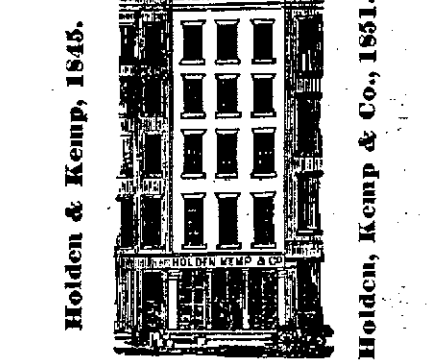
FARWELL & BROS.

The Empire Drug Warehouse.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ESTABLISHED 1845!

THE OLDEST DRUG HOUSE IN WISCONSIN!



HOLDEN, KEMP & CO., 1851.

A CARD.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.,

PROPRIETORS OF

The Empire Drug Store,

BEG to inform the Citizens of Wisconsin

generally and of the interior of the state in par-

ticular, that they have now received their Spring pur-

chase of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-WOOD,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

Making our Stock complete in every department,

THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

Our business connections afford us facilities for

JOBING GOODS AT ABOUT NEW YORK RATES,

decidedly lower than any concern in this state. Mer-

chants wishing to replenish their stock of

STAPLE DRUGS

will of course bear this fact in mind and get our prices.

To our large and increasing

Retail Trade & Dispensing Department

We devote our personal and particular attention, and

the fact that we have dispensed goods in this city for

the last nine years without the slightest accident or

mistake is a sufficient guarantee that future commands

will be as well attended to. All orders shall receive our

prompt attention, and goods packed and forwarded

with care and dispatch.

JANESVILLE, July 1854.

Jy24

GUM DROPS.—A full assortment of

the different flavors, fresh, for sale by

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

Boxes for sale very low.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

WINDOW GLASS.—Another arrival

of 100 boxes assorted sizes at the Empire Drug Store.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

OSGOOD'S CHOLAGOGUE for Fever

& Ague.—6 Gross just received on consignment.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

COD LIVER OIL.—Rushion & Clark's

celebrated Cod Liver Oil, by the dozen or bottle.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

4 BBLs. PURE CREAM TARTAR.

Nothing but a pure article is ever sold at our store,

and persons who buy Cream Tartar of us are saved

the trouble of returning it. HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

DR. BEACH'S CORDIAL.—A per-

fect Specific for Summer complaints and dysentery

in children. (Jy19) HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

CANARY HEMP AND RAPE SEED,

Neatly put up in pound papers, warranted fresh and

clean. (Jy11) HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE, by the bar-

rel or gallon. HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

LYON'S KATHARION.—5 Gross now

in Store. Dealers furnished at manufacturers prices.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

WINDOW GLASS.—All the sizes in

use, also, the celebrated French Glass at the Em-

pire Drug Store. HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

SYRINGES.—Metallic, Self-injecting

and Common, from 1 oz. to 16 oz.; also, all sizes

Glass, male and female. HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

BRUSHES of every variety, style and

name, in quantities to suit. HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE, this day

received. (Jy12) HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

PATENT DRYER.—Five cases in cans

assorted from 1 lb. to 10 lbs. HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

GLUE.—25 barrels assorted qualities

and prices just received. HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

GLASS WARE.—White and Green

Glass of every variety and style. A very superior

article of White Flint Ware for Physicians' use.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

COCOA AND CHOCOLATE.—Bar-

ker's celebrated Cocoa and Chocolate, the only

place in the city where it can be obtained.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

3 BBLs. BOILED LINSEED OIL.—

This article can now be had pure at our store.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

PURE BRANDY.—In pint and half-

pint bottles. Also a fine assortment of liquor

FLASKS. (Jy19) HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

CHROME GREEN.—10 cases dry and

ground in oil, firmness best.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

MUSTANG LINIMENT.—10 gross

this valuable preparation, embracing the three

different sizes, just received at our agency in this city.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

AYER'S PILLS.—A large consig-

ment this valuable Medicine just received.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAMSHNAPPS.—

A large consignment this day received.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

LINSEED OIL, by the Cask, Barrel

or Gallon. HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—An inval-

uable medicine at this season of the year, can be

had at all times and in any quantity at their depot here

by

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

McCORMICK'S CHOLERA SPECIFIC.—

This remedy has been used with unparalleled

success in the treatment of this most malignant dis-

ease in the southern and western cities.

Prepared after the original recipe, by

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

LAMPs.—Burning Fluid Lamps, Glass

and Metal, a very large and desirable assortment;

also, Camphine, Hanging and Lamp, Wicks and

Chimneys. (Jy31) HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

CRANE'S ITCH OINTMENT.—A

remedy warranted to cure all kinds of itch. Pre-

pared and sold by (aut) HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

WRAPPING TWINE.—Linen and

Cotton. Also, a very nice article of Brown

Twine. (aut) HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

STARCH.—25 boxes Colgate's A. No. 1

starch, the best article sold.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

EPSOM SALTS—3 BBLs. JUST

received and for sale by

FARWELL & BROS.

A NEW PAPER SUPPLY OF

WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS.

Also, Cloth Shades, Cord, Tassels, Borders and

Testers, just received and for sale cheap at

JANESVILLE, Aug. 3d, 1854.

Pitt's Patent

THRESHER AND SEPARATOR,

And Double Fluted Horse Power,

MANUFACTURED by the patentee

at his Agricultural Works, Buffalo, New York.

Fifty of these Celebrated Machines are for sale at

L. J. HIGBY'S WAREHOUSE, MIL-

waukee, Wis.

All orders addressed to L. J. HIGBY, Milwaukee,

will receive prompt attention. JOHN A. PITTS,

Footville, July 18, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership

heretofore existing under the name and firm of

Northway & Bancroft, is hereby dissolved by mutual

consent.

J. O. NORTHWAY,

J. E. BANCROFT.

Footville, July 14th, 1854.

BUSINESS CONTINUED.—The sub-

scriber, thankful for past favors, will still continue

the business at the old stand, and will be happy to wait

upon his friends and customers at all times.

J. O. NORTHWAY.

Footville, July 14th, 1854.

House and Lot for Sale.

The Building on, and Lot known as Lot No.

5, in Block No. 6, on the corner of State and Center

streets in Fulton Village, 11 miles northwest of Janes-

ville. The Lot is 4 rods front by 5 rods deep, finely lo-

cated. The Building is about 25 feet square, and

conveniently built, with a very good, light cellar under

the whole. A Well of good Spring water and a Rain

water cistern on the lot.

Will be sold VERY LOW for the Ready Pay.

LEVI ALDEN, Esq., Janesville, or

DAVID L. MILLS, Esq., Fulton.

Fulton, June 24th, 1854.

OFFICE ROCK RIVER VALLEY RAIL ROAD CO.

No. 15, Exchange Place, New York, July 15th, 1854.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—A

meeting of the Stockholders of the Rock River Val-

ley Union Rail Road Company will be held at the office

of the company, No. 15, Exchange Place, in the city of

New York, on Tuesday the fifteenth day of August,

next at 12 o'clock M. to act upon the following business:

DRIED APPLES.—Nice article
York State Apple for sale low. E. M. SMITH.

Janesville Leather Store.
THE SUBSCRIBER is almost daily receiving additions to his STOCK of
Leather, Findings, and Saddlery Hardware,
from the Eastern Markets.
Those in the HARNES and SHOE business can now obtain their supply of the best quality in this city, and at a price that will compare favorably with the prices of the Lake or the East.
It appears that some of our friends have had a sudden impulse of benevolence, some ever since the people here and in this vicinity, but doubtless our citizens will discover what the rats did in the fable, that there was a cat in the white hen.
Also, received and receiving an extensive assortment of
Boots & Shoes,
which are offered only at Wholesale, at prices SO LOW, that all who wish to purchase, on examination will not hesitate to buy.
Location west side of River, on Milwaukee street, opposite the site of the Stevens House.
Cash Paid for Hides and Skins.
Please to give me a call, and perhaps our city may not in some respects be second to Milwaukee.
JOSIAH T. WRIGHT.
Janesville, July 5, 1854.

EMPIRE CASH STORE!
The Cheapest Store in the County.
THE LARGEST, MOST GENERAL
Best Selected Stock of MERCHANDISE ever introduced to the people of Rock and the adjoining counties is now received at the EMPIRE CASH STORE. A Stock larger than any other Store in Janesville to be sold for CASH, at prices that can be at least 25 per cent lower than the PATENTED CASH STORES.
We mean what we say exactly: We can sell you
MORE GOODS
FOR THE
Least amount of Money
Than any other Store in the county. For this reason we sell more Goods than any other Store in Janesville, and this year we intend to sell more than any other, consequently, we can sell just one-third cheaper, as our expenses are no more by selling so much than they would be did we not sell more than our neighbors.
Reduce the Price and Increase the Speed
Is the order of the day, and in order that we have purchased this spring larger than ever, and intend to sell at prices to astonish everybody.
We buy Goods to SELL, and intend everybody shall understand this by our prices. We have purchased every thing by the Cord in the way of Merchandise, and our Stock embraces every thing in the Goods line, kept in such a store as ours only, commencing with
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY, HARDWARE in connection with a general
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, BONNETS,
RIBBONS AND CAPS, &c.
To enumerate which would require a volume, (any one seeing our stock will be satisfied of this).
All we have to say is we have JUST WHAT YOU WANT, AT PRICES TO SUIT YOU, a fact which all can see by calling at the EMPIRE CASH STORE.
Janesville, June 7th, 1854.

ARRIVAL!
AT THE HAT, CAP AND FUR EMPORIUM
ON WEST SIDE THE RIVER.
The Largest Stock ever brought to this Market
CONSISTING OF FINE MOLESKIN, SILK,
BLACK & DRAB, FUR WOOL, PANAMA, LEG-
ORN, STRAW, PALM-LEAF HATS, of all the latest
fashions in the Market.
CAPS—Everything desirable, too numerous to
mention.
LADIES RIDING HATS, a beautiful article.
Also a full assortment of Gents' Findings, comprising
SHIRTS, COLLARS, SUSPENDERS, BRACES, STOCKS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c. &c.
also which have been brought by the Importer,
and manufactured by a resident agent, New York,
and will be sold at prices that defy competition.
Call and See.
At the Sign of the BIG HAT before purchasing elsewhere.
Hats made to order; Repairing attended to.
JANESVILLE MAY 17th, 1854. JND. R. BEALE.

KILNER'S ROCK OIL,
FROM A WELL 400-feet deep, Near Pittsburgh,
Pa., is offered to the public as a Natural Medicine
of common value. It is a different thing from the old
Kentucky or American Oil, as this is used INTERNALLY
as well as externally. As a local remedy in Paralysis,
Piles, Rheumatism, Deafness, Loss of Sight, Burns, &c.
it is a valuable remedy. For Piles, Aged, Benign, &c.
Scrofula, Scum, Dermatitis, Erysipelas, old Sores, Eruptions
of the Skin, Female Diseases, Worms, Bladder and
Kidneys, Bronchitis, Pains &c. &c., it is the best
investing Physician, and the suffering patient, to
become acquainted with its merits.
Discovered in 1840, it has within 2 or 3 years, made
multitudes of cures, and multitudes of friends—and as
soon as tried the Sides not only increase but hold out.
Testimony to its value is constantly being received, and
in the hands of the proprietor by certificates, letters,
and in other ways.
IT DOCTORS THE WHOLE MAN—flesh and blood—
skin and bones, from head to foot, it is a tonic upon
the system—upon diseases of different manifestations,
and cannot fully tell. While it is both cathartic and as-
tringent, it is Alterative—and mind you, a REGULA-
TOR. A leading principle in its Nature. When you
order it, be sure to get the genuine, and not a cheap
imitation. Full as the world is of Patent Medicines—it is thought
not best to suppress this, the work of NATURE—to
make room for Humbug and Quackery. Price 50 cents per
bottle. It can be had of the Proprietor, in the large cities
and towns in the West at Proprietor's prices.
HATE WE AGUE AMONG US?—A tea spoonful
every three hours in the absence of the fever will cure
you of Ague or Diarrhoea. Physicians, Druggists,
and friends of the afflicted will do well to recommend
this Oil for PROTRUSUS UTERI, and good will be done
—take the usual dose 2 or 3 times a day, and bathe the
lower part of the back with it. Have you SCROFULA?
Petroleum Oil is a powerful remedy for it, and is a
little cost or inconvenience. Get circulars of directions
for adults and children, gratis of the agents. A trial
is all we ask. Mind and get the right kind—it is of a
beautiful reddish color and has a pleasant odor.
For sale by GOLDEN KEMP & CO.,
C. F. Simms, Cary & Gordon, Beloit; G. W. Kinne,
Magnolia; Goodrich, Davis & Co., Milton; S. A. Pond,
Albany; P. D. Vaughn & Co., Union; H. Choney, John-
ston; M. A. Cooke, Deville White, Lyman D. Burch
and Elisha J. Pratt, Fort Wayne, Ind., Proprietor.

THE SUBPOENA issued in the above en-
titled cause, directed to the sheriff of said county
of Rock, having been returned by the said sheriff
not served on the defendants, James H. Wilson, John D.
Wilson, Sanford, &c. &c. the undersigned, as a
W. H. Wilson, John D. Wilson, Sanford, &c. &c.
D. Burch and Elisha J. Pratt, and it being made
satisfactorily to appear that each and every of said
defendants mentioned in the above order, and are not
residents of the state of Wisconsin, and cannot
upon inquiry be found therein: On motion of G. W.
Cumming, solicitor for complainants, ordered that the
said defendants, James H. Wilson, John D. Wilson,
Sanford, &c. &c. be and they are hereby ordered to
show cause before the court on the 25th day of July
next, why they should not be held to answer the
complaint thereof, the said bill of complaint may be taken
as confessed against each and every of said last men-
tioned defendants, and it is further ordered, that within
twenty days from the date of the above order, the
defendants, personally or by their attorneys, shall appear
and deliver a copy thereof to each and every of the
defendants, or that the same be published in the Janes-
ville Gazette, a newspaper printed in the city of Janes-
ville, in the county of Rock, state of Wisconsin, for six
weeks successively, at least once in each week. Dated July
27th, 1854. MOSES S. PRIOR, Circuit Judge,
and ex-officio, Court Clerk.

CALICOES.—A first rate assortment. We
sell the best made for 10 cents.
ALPACCA, a good article for 15.
COLE & BABCOCK.

Milwaukee Advertisements.
REMOVAL.
THE
Wisconsin Leather Company
HAVE REMOVED to their New Four Story
Brick Store, No. 80 East Water Street, Milwaukee,
second block below the United States Hotel, where they
can be found with a full supply of
Leather, Shoe Findings, Oils, &c.
OUR EXTENSIVE TANNERY, at Two Rivers, is now
in full operation, and we can supply the market
in **Quality and Quantity** of STOCK.
Purchasers will do well to CALL before buying in this
market or going east, as we can offer inducements great-
er than ever before.
The highest price in cash paid for HIDES, SKINS
AND FURS, at
No. 80,
second block below United States Hotel.
R. C. ALLEN, Jr. (E. P. ALLEN,
G. W. ALLEN, Jr. (W. M. ALLEN,
Charles A. F. (Silas A. F.,
Cyrus Whitcomb, Two Rivers.

Spring and Summer!
MILWAUKEE
HARDWARE & IRON STORE
HENRY J. NAZRO & Co.,
Sign of the Padlock.
WILL be receiving during the Spring and
Summer heavy additions to their ENORMOUS
STOCK.
Give us your attention Wholesale and Retail
Dealers.
GOOD GOODS LOW PRICES AND QUICK SALES!
English, German and American
Hardware, Iron and Steel.
1000 Tons assorted all kinds.
GRINDSTONES,
700 Tons common Ohio, 40x1800 lbs.
50 best Berea, 40x400 lbs.
Farming Utensils.
200 doz. Hay Rakes, different kinds.
500 Grain Drills, several different kinds.
100 doz. 3 Tined Forks.
100 2 Tined.
50 4 Tined.
50 assorted Manure Forks.
100 Threshing Hoes.
100 Cast Steel Files.
100 Sash Hoes.
Cutlery Teeth, Harrow Teeth, &c. &c.
SCYTHES.
100 doz. Blood's Scythes.
200 assorted kinds Scythes.
200 boxes assorted Scythe stones.
All the above Goods sold to the COUNTRY MERCHANTS
at Low Prices and on favorable terms.
Nails, Nails!
5000 Kegs assorted Keesville, Sable and other makes.
1000 " Finishing, Fence and Barrel.
500 " Wrought and Cut Spike.
1000 Boxes first quality Glass, 8x10 to 24x30.
1000 " 24 and 30 quality do do.
Full and Heavy Stock of the following:
Pump Chain, 1x1 1/2, Pump Fixtures, Pump Tubing,
White Lead, Cast Iron, Well Curbs,
Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead.
200 Doz. Ames' & Rowland's SHOVELS AND SPADES.
Manilla Rope, Red Cord,
Hemp and Jute Rope, Clothes Lines,
Sheet Putty,
Stimmons', Davis', Hunt's, Collins', Genuine and
Leverette AXES.
Tinner's Stock.
Tinner's Tools,
Sheet Iron,
Sheet Copper,
Wire,
Tin Plate,
Pig Tin and
Brass rods.
Tin Ware.
We are manufacturing largely for wholesaling, and
Warrant all to be perfect and not to leak.
House Trimmings.
The fullest and largest assortment in the State.
Cabinet Makers!
Curled Hair, Moss, Sofa Springs, Hair Cloth, Locks,
Knobs, &c. &c.
To Blacksmiths.
We are still supplied with the Largest Stock in the
State, and the greatest variety.
We would call your particular attention to a NEW
ARTICLE OF STEEL FOR PLOUGHES.
Also, our Shoe Shape and Nail Rods.
Platform and Counter Scales.
INDIA-RUBBER BELTING AND PACKING.
Train & Co's Liverpool & Boston Line of
Packet Ships.
Prepaid Passage Certificates for sale by English,
Irish, Germans, &c., please give your attention.
We think our friends throughout the State for the
very liberal patronage extended to our firm the past
year, and trust we may continue to merit their confi-
dence.
HENRY J. NAZRO, JR., Milwaukee.
JOHN NAZRO, JR., Milwaukee.
May 15th, 1854.

RAILROAD STORE!
I WISH to call attention, as I have
a large stock of
To the Goods I am receiving now at the Railroad Store,
Where all the newest fashions, to suit the young and
old.
The richest and the cheapest goods in Janesville, will
be sold.
My large and splendid stock of Lawns to show you all
are willing.
The price, as all the Ladies know, is from sixpence to a
shilling.
I've Fine Black Silks from London, and colored ones this
rare.
Plaid, Grenadines and Muslins, and Florences to
spare.
And such a lot of Hosiery, I know cannot be beat.
And Gloves a great variety, they are so very nice.
Just now, when Spring is coming, and every thing looks
bright.
For a glove to suit the season, the color should be light.
There are other Goods for Ladies, of which they ought
to know.
That is to those box boxes, and am always pleased to
show.
Such as Blouses and Linen Edging, Cotton and Cambric,
too.
Muslin and Cambric Needlework, and Gimps of every
kind.
Those Undersleeves and Chimisettes I almost had for-
got.
And Ladies' Needlework Collars, so beautifully wrought,
With Bishop Lawns and Cambrics, and Muslin fine
and neat.
And to make old ladies' Caps and trim them off
complete.
And to parry Sol's "director rays," I've Parasols to
sell.
Of every price and color—they please the Ladies well—
And Umbrellas cheap for Gents, or so at least they say.
For lots of them get carried off, on every rainy day.
Such lots of Combs for the milliner, of every sort and
kind.
To put on curl, or plait the hair, no better can you find.
And every kind of Buttons for dresses, coats and vests.
To sell by the gross or dozen—they are the very best.
And for Gentlemen and little Boys I have Fashionable
Hats,
Suk, Beater, Leghorn, Panama, and cloth and leather
and for infants, Hats with feathers and ribbons gay
and bright.
And little Caps with tassels drab, orange, blue and
white.
I have stocks of Linen, of yellow, brown and white.
And every other kind of Summer Goods that is right.
To make up into coats and pantaloons and vests.
As large a stock as any that ever was brought West.
They say long advertisements are not the essence of
truth,
And that most may be meant, as oft, when least is said,
In view of this, I'll close my bill, and here I write you
all.
Whenever you come to Janesville, be sure and give me
a call.
Janesville, June 8th, 1854. IRA F. BAILLOU.

Philadelphia Drug Store.
WEST SIDE THE RIVER.
Ogilvie & Barrows
RESPECTFULLY give notice to their friends
and the public, that they have now in store a large
and complete assortment of Goods pertaining to their
line of business, which they offer as usual upon the
most satisfactory terms to cash purchasers.
TO PHYSICIANS.
They respectfully commend their stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS,
as being about the fullest and most complete in the
interior of the State, and comprising many Medicinal
Agents recently introduced to the notice of the Physi-
cians. The care taken in securing the goods, and the
attention bestowed upon this important branch of their
trade will, it is thought, be apparent at once, and they
accordingly invite an examination by the Profession,
promising, should they offer HERE AND USUALLY
FURNISHED ARTICLES, the Price shall be at the Loca-
lity possible mark.
To Surgeons and Dentists.
The subscribers have just received from the New York
Surgical Instrument Manufactory a supply of their
Celebrated Instruments, to which they ask the attention
of Physicians and Surgeons, which they offer at Manu-
facturers' Prices, adding Freight and Insurance.
OGILVIE & BARROWS,
West side the River.
TO DAGUERREAN ARTISTS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully call the at-
tention of Daguerreotypists, and others interested,
to their stock of
Artists' Materials, Chemicals, &c.
which comprises all the articles used in the Photo-
graphic Art, including the most BEAUTIFUL MINIA-
TURE CASES AND LOCKETS, in all styles to be found
in the country, all of which they offer at the very low
prices, and guarantee satisfaction to every purcha-
ser.
Janesville, June 24, 1854.
BEESEWAG for sale at
PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE.
A LARGE Assortment of FANCY HAIR
BRUSHES AND COMBS at
PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE.
WINDOW GLASS.—French and American
WINDOW GLASS, from 1/2 to 24x36—full sup-
ply for sale by
OGILVIE & BARROWS.
GLUE of a Superior Quality for sale at
PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE.
PERFUMERY.—The undersigned have just
received a Large Assortment of LUBIN'S and HAR-
RISON'S CELEBRATED PERFUMERY, which they offer
to dealers at a small advance on the cost.
OGILVIE & BARROWS,
Philadelphia Drug Store.

WEST SIDE!
JUST OPENING A Large Stock of PAPER
HANGINGS, CURTAIN PAPERS and OIL WINDOW
SHADES of New and Beautiful Designs; Patent
and Brass Curtain Trimmings complete, Cords, Tassels &c., at
the **HOUSE FURNISHING STORE** of
COOLEY & BABCOCK.
Janesville, May 12th, 1854.

The Spring & Summer Campaign of
1854.
IS NOW OPEN.
A NEW WAR AGAINST HIGH PRICES OF MER-
CHANDISE HAS JUST BROKEN OUT, AT
THE LITTLE REGULATOR OF
The Dry Goods Trade.
IMMENSE DAILY ARRIVALS!
Cash System Triumphant!
GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE KNOWN.
JACKMAN, PARKER & CO. Are
now receiving at their Store, corner of Main and
Milwaukee streets, the most extensive assortment of
merchandise ever before received at any establishment
in the State, consisting in part of a very general as-
sortment of
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, READY MADE
CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, BONNETS,
**BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCK-
ERY AND GLASS WARE, DRIED**
FRUIT, SALT-WATER LIME,
GRIND STONES, &c.
and every thing in the shape of Merchandise that is
wanted in any town or city. In the
DRY GOODS
Department of our stock is at present the largest, richest
and most magnificent ever before offered in Janesville.
Among our DRESS GOODS may be found the most
magnificent stock of Plain Black and Watered Goods
Thin Silks, and Plain, Plaid, and Striped Fancy Silks,
ever offered for sale in Janesville.
The attention of the Ladies is particularly directed
to our very extensive assortment of
PLAIN BLACK SILKS.
We have some better Goods than can be found at
any other store in the city, and our prices are as low as
you will have to pay for an inferior article at other
stores; also a very extensive assortment of All Wool
and Silk, and Wool, Plain and Figured Bazaars, Be-
rry-Delaines, &c.
Among our stock of low priced Dress Goods may be
found
3,000 yds. Fine French Lawns at 5 1/2 cts., sold at other
stores at 10 cts. per yd.
4,000 do. 9 cts., sold at other stores at 15 cts. per yd.
4,000 do. 10 cts., sold at other stores at 15 cts. do.
2,000 yds. Barège Delaines 15 cts., sold at other stores 25
cts. per yd.
10,000 do. Madder Prints, 6 1/2 cts., sold at other stores 10c
per yd.
SHAWLS!
In this department we have a very extensive assort-
ment of White Trappe, Squire and Lark, Plain and Figured
Cashmere, Black and Colored Silk, Bazaars, and
everything in the Shawl line, from the lowest price to
the best article in the market.
EMBROIDERY GOODS.
We have a better assortment of these Goods than
at all the rest of the stores in Janesville put together,
consisting of Flowing Frenches, Habits, Chemises, Col-
lared Blouses, &c. &c. of the most fashionable styles, which
will be sold at LOWER PRICES than ever before sold in
this State. The attention of the Ladies is particu-
larly directed to these Goods.
PARASOLS.
We have now on sale 1000 Parasols. Our immense
stock in these goods compels us to say that we will
deserve any establishment in this City, at least 25 per
cent.
4000 Yards
Fine Fast Colored French Ginghams this day re-
ceived, that we are selling at 14 cts. per yd. They cannot
be made for less than 15 cts. Col. cloth, if you
want to save 50 per cent in Gingham, as they are go-
ing fast.
BONNET AND BONNET RIBBONS,
Cheaper than the Cheapest.
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Our Clothing Rooms are well stocked with the best
and most fashionable clothing in the market.
We have the most extensive assortment of all kinds
of clothing in Rock county, and we shall keep up the re-
putation of our store for the most fashionable and cheap
clothing. Among our stock you will find 1,000
Linen Coats, warranted linen, at 75 cents each.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
We have now in store over 20,000 pairs of BOOTS
AND SHOES, of all descriptions, which the people
are requested to take a look at. When they examine
the goods and hear the prices, we know they will pur-
chase.
CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.
In these goods we have a very extensive stock of the
best ware in the market. Persons wanting full sets of
crockery, will do well to give us a call, as they will
save at least 25 per cent, and get the very best of ware.
GROCERIES.
As usual our stock of these goods is very large and
complete, and the choicest kind of goods. We have a
few cases of the choice of the celebrated YOUNG HYSON
TEA, that we have been selling so much of. Good Su-
gar for 45 cts.
In conclusion, we would say that we find the Cash
System the only one that will win. We buy our goods
cheap, and we sell them cheap, and we do not use any
other way; and consequently those that buy and
sell on a credit of a year, eighteen months or two years,
as the case may be, cannot sell goods at our prices—
and this is the price of our assertion, call and
examine our goods and prices.
Remember the Store, corner Main & Milwaukee streets.
J. JACKMAN,
J. S. PARKER,
THOS. LAPPIN,
Janesville, June 5th, 1854.

CHERRY PECTORAL!
For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS,
HOARSENESS, BRON-
CHITIS, CROUP, ASTH-
MA, WHOOPING-COUGH
AND CONSUMPTION.
THE SUBSCRIBERS not being regular agents
for the sale of the above named Medicine, offer
for sale at the rate of SEVEN DOLLARS A BOT-
TLE, which is the wholesale price, pledging themselves
to sell the genuine article only.
Also, AYRES' CELEBRATED PILLS, for sale at the
wholesale price.
OGILVIE & BARROWS.

To Builders and Painters.
A FULL SUPPLY of
THOMPSON'S PURE LEAD,
French and American Zinc,
Silver's Plastic Paint,
Lime and Oil, boiled and raw. Turpentine,
Paints and Colors, &c. &c.
Patent Dryers, English, Varinches,
Painters' Colors, &c. &c.
Always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices, at
the
PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE.
500 GALLONS LINSEED OIL
Just received and for sale by the Barrel or
Gallon, at the Philadelphia Drug Store, &c.
OGILVIE & BARROWS.
A New Store in Janesville!
THE EMPORIUM OF FASHION
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store
J. KENYON is now receiving a New Stock of
Goods from New York, which he will sell at ex-
tremely LOW PRICES, consisting in part as follows:
CLOTHING of all kinds, Shirts, Collars,
Gravels, Scarfs, Stocks,
Linen & Cotton Shirts,
Hosiery, a full assortment.
Kid, Silk and Lisle Thread GLOVES,
Suspenders, Belts, &c. &c.
I would also call particular attention to my Stock of
Hats & Caps.
Moleskin, Drab, Beaver, Wool, Panama, Leghorn, Palm-
leaf & Maricotte Hats, Children's Rags Hats and Caps,
and every thing in the branch of the Latest
Style will be found at the EMPORIUM.
Boots & Shoes.
In any quantity, which I purchased from the Manu-
facturers, and can afford to sell them MUCH LOWER
than the usual price.
And now, One Word to the Ladies.
I have a nice assortment of
Ladies' Congress Gaiters, do Tan colored do.,
do Silk do., do Satin Gaiters do.,
do Emma's Jenny Lind Misses Peg'd & Sewed Boots,
do Boots, do Colored Gaiters,
do Morocco Buskins, do Morocco do.,
do Children's Shoes,
of every quality, all of which will be sold CHEAPER
FOR CASH than at any other store in Janesville.
Please to call and examine (directly opposite S. C.
Spruitt's) the Jewelry Store) once, and you do not wish
to be by.
N. D.—Mr. FEW, who will be found in the Clothing
Department, feels confident from his long experience
in the art of CUTTING, that he can suit the most fash-
ionable.
Cutting done and garments made to order—NO FIT
NO PAY.
WEST SIDE!
JUST OPENING A Large Stock of PAPER
HANGINGS, CURTAIN PAPERS and OIL WINDOW
SHADES of New and Beautiful Designs; Patent
and Brass Curtain Trimmings complete, Cords, Tassels &c., at
the **HOUSE FURNISHING STORE** of
COOLEY & BABCOCK.
Janesville, May 12th, 1854.

THE SPRING & SUMMER CAMPAIGN OF
1854.
IS NOW OPEN.
A NEW WAR AGAINST HIGH PRICES OF MER-
CHANDISE HAS JUST BROKEN OUT, AT
THE LITTLE REGULATOR OF
The Dry Goods Trade.
IMMENSE DAILY ARRIVALS!
Cash System Triumphant!
GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE KNOWN.
JACKMAN, PARKER & CO. Are
now receiving at their Store, corner of Main and
Milwaukee streets, the most extensive assortment of
merchandise ever before received at any establishment
in the State, consisting in part of a very general as-
sortment of
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, READY MADE
CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, BONNETS,
**BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCK-
ERY AND GLASS WARE, DRIED**
FRUIT, SALT-WATER LIME,
GRIND STONES, &c.
and every thing in the shape of Merchandise that is
wanted in any town or city. In the
DRY GOODS
Department of our stock is at present the largest, richest
and most magnificent ever before offered in Janesville.
Among our DRESS GOODS may be found the most
magnificent stock of Plain Black and Watered Goods
Thin Silks, and Plain, Plaid, and Striped Fancy Silks,
ever offered for sale in Janesville.
The attention of the Ladies is particularly directed
to our very extensive assortment of
PLAIN BLACK SILKS.
We have some better Goods than can be found at
any other store in the city, and our prices are as low as
you will have to pay for an inferior article at other
stores; also a very extensive assortment of All Wool
and Silk, and Wool, Plain and Figured Bazaars, Be-
rry-Delaines, &c.
Among our stock of low priced Dress Goods may be
found
3,000 yds. Fine French Lawns at 5 1/2 cts., sold at other
stores at 10 cts. per yd.
4,000 do. 9 cts., sold at other stores at 15 cts. per yd.
4,000 do. 10 cts., sold at other stores at 15 cts. do.
2,000 yds. Barège Delaines 15 cts., sold at other stores 25
cts. per yd.
10,000 do. Madder Prints, 6 1/2 cts., sold at other stores 10c
per yd.
SHAWLS!
In this department we have a very extensive assort-
ment of White Trappe, Squire and Lark, Plain and Figured
Cashmere, Black and Colored Silk, Bazaars, and
everything in the Shawl line, from the lowest price to
the best article in the market.
EMBROIDERY GOODS.
We have a better assortment of these Goods than
at all the rest of the stores in Janesville put together,
consisting of Flowing Frenches, Habits, Chemises, Col-
lared Blouses, &c. &c. of the most fashionable styles, which
will be sold at LOWER PRICES than ever before sold in
this State. The attention of the Ladies is particu-
larly directed to these Goods.
PARASOLS.
We have now on sale 1000 Parasols. Our immense
stock in these goods compels us to say that we will
deserve any establishment in this City, at least 25 per
cent.
4000 Yards
Fine Fast Colored French Ginghams this day re-
ceived, that we are selling at 14 cts. per yd. They cannot
be made for less than 15 cts. Col. cloth, if you
want to save 50 per cent in Gingham, as they are go-
ing fast.
BONNET AND BONNET RIBBONS,
Cheaper than the Cheapest.
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Our Clothing Rooms are well stocked with the best
and most fashionable clothing in the market.
We have the most extensive assortment of all kinds
of clothing in Rock county, and we shall keep up the re-
putation of our store for the most fashionable and cheap
clothing. Among our stock you will find 1,000
Linen Coats, warranted linen, at 75 cents each.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
We have now in store over 20,000 pairs of BOOTS
AND SHOES, of all descriptions, which the people
are requested to take a look at. When they examine
the goods and hear the prices, we know they will pur-
chase.
CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.
In these goods we have a very extensive stock of the
best ware in the market. Persons wanting full sets of
crockery, will do well to give us a call, as they will
save at least 25 per cent, and get the very best of ware.
GROCERIES.
As usual our stock of these goods is very large and
complete, and the choicest kind of goods. We have a
few cases of the choice of the celebrated YOUNG HYSON
TEA, that we have been selling so much of. Good Su-
gar for 45 cts.
In conclusion, we would say that we find the Cash
System the only one that will win. We buy our goods
cheap, and we sell them cheap, and we do not use any
other way; and consequently those that buy and
sell on a credit of a year, eighteen months or two years,
as the case may be, cannot sell goods at our prices—
and this is the price of our assertion, call and
examine our goods and prices.
Remember the Store, corner Main & Milwaukee streets.
J. JACKMAN,
J. S. PARKER,
THOS. LAPPIN,
Janesville, June 5th, 1854.

WEST SIDE!
JUST OPENING A Large Stock of PAPER
HANGINGS, CURTAIN PAPERS and OIL WINDOW
SHADES of New and Beautiful Designs; Patent
and Brass Curtain Trimmings complete, Cords, Tassels &c., at
the **HOUSE FURNISHING STORE** of
COOLEY & BABCOCK.
Janesville, May 12th, 1854.

1854 - SPRING TRADE 1854
OF
DRUGS, MEDICINES.
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.
NOW OPEN!
NEW GOODS RECEIVED, AND THE HEAVIEST
STOCK IN THE INTERIOR.
FARWELL & BRO.
THE above out is taken from a daguerreotype
of the front of the NEW AND SPLENDID STORE,
erected especially for the Drug Trade, and fitted up in
the most improved style.
TO THE TRADE.
We would offer inducements never before realized by
purchasers, by explaining their stock from us all we
ask is 10 per cent from cash, prices, adding freight
and insurance. This we can do, as our facilities for
procuring goods are superior to any establishment
west; and having no country to make up on our sales,
we are enabled to SELL THINGS CHEAPER, AND
WARRANT PURE than any other house.
PRESCRIPTIONS AND FAMILY MEDICINES ac-
curately compounded, all hours, day or night.
FANCY ARTICLES AND HEAVY GOODS at whole-
sale prices, and at a small advance on the cost.
Remember the place, on Milwaukee street, adjoin-
ing Merchants Hotel.
FARWELL & BRO.

1000 Dollars Reward.
WILL be given to any person—Physician or
otherwise—who will perform a cure as quickly and
permanently, by any means whatever, of any of the
following diseases, as can be done by the use of
PULVERMACHER'S
Hydro-Electric Voltaic Chains.
Rheumatism, Nervous Headache,
Painful and Swollen Joints, Paralysis of the Heart,
Sciatica, General Debility,
Paralysis, Female Eruptions,
Sore Throat, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Pains of the
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Chest
ALL NERVOUS DISEASES
Are almost instantly removed by the simple application
of the Electric Chains, which are constructed so as to
be worn next to the skin, producing a constant current,
of uniform force, either by Galvanism, or by the use of
the Voltaic Battery, which has been discovered to possess STRANGE
AND WONDERFUL POWER, IN THE INSTANT RELIEF
AND PERMANENT CURE of nervous diseases.
HISTORY.
Pulvermacher's Chain is presented to the public as
the most scientific and convenient mode of applying this
powerful agent. They have been recognized by patenting
France, Prussia, Austria, Belgium, and one year since introduced into
the United States, and are secured by patent. They are
used in every Hospital in the State of New York,
and highly recommended by professors of Medicine,
Van Buren, Post, Churchill, of that city, who daily
make use of them in their practice.
THE WORLD IS CHALLENGED
to produce so many well authenticated certificates of
cure, not only from intelligent patients, but from scien-
tists, as to the efficacy of the Voltaic Chains, as a remedy
for the diseases for which they are recommended, than
any other remedy now in use. No intelligent person will
deny the truth of this, and no Physician dare risk his
reputation as an honest man, and declare that nervous
diseases are not more frequently increased in severity
than relieved by the use of the Voltaic Chains. The
benefit to the stomach. If people will only become sen-
sible and think for themselves, and believe that physi-
cians practice upon their credulity more than they
have any idea, they will pay strict attention to temperance in
all things, (which means very much), make free use of
pure cold water, internally and externally, within
occasional doses of soup, sleep in freely ventilated
rooms, retire early and rise early, be happy and cheer-
ful, employ their physical and mental faculties, and re-
frain from all excess, and they will find that they can
no longer be troubled with nervous diseases, and their
legitimate pleasures will be secured to them.
The Hydro-Electric chains are now for the first time
offered to the people of Nashville, as being a better,
quicker, and more mode of curing all nervous dis-
eases, than any other method or means hitherto discov-
ered. They can be used by either a grown person or a
child, are always ready for use, and with little care
will last for years.
CAUTION.
Ladies who are delicate, are requested not to wear
them, for by long use, miscarriage is apt to be pro-
duced. They can be used by either a grown person or a
child, are always ready for use, and with little care
will last for years.
Price of Chains, \$3 to \$5, and can be sent by mail
to any part of the country, together with a pamphlet
of 96 pages, containing the mode of use, certificates of
cure, &c.
J. STEPHEN, General Agent,
1063 Broadway, New York.
Agents for Janesville, Wis.
FARWELL & BRO.,
HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

A GREAT MISTAKE.
HAVE just returned from New York and
Boston, and purchased so large a stock of Merchand-
ise that I have no room to store them, and to run-
dle this, they have concluded to mark their goods
down at
A TRIFLE ABOVE COST,
which will crowd their store with customers and ensure
large and heavy sales, thus making room for goods yet
to arrive. Ladies and Gentlemen,
THIS IS NO HUMBO!
but a REALITY, and to be convinced of this fact per-
sonally, let us go to the store, and see the amount of
goods they have in store, (and but a portion
of their stock has yet arrived,) enquire the price, and
you will acknowledge that we will sell you
GOOD GOODS, at nearly half the Price,
than other Merchants charge. We shall not mention
a few leading articles of the latest style, but the
amount of stock at higher rates, as other Merchants do, but
shall mark our whole stock at a small regular profit,
and adhere strictly to the
ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
Our stock consists of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY
GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS AND SHOES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c. &c., to which we
invite special attention, as to quality and price, as we
are determined that
Every Sale shall give Full and Perfect
Satisfaction.
Auction or shop worn goods which are not cheap a
any price we do not deal in; but by only the best
and most fashionable goods, we are the only
House in Janesville that do a strictly cash busi-
ness, and buying of importers and wholly for cash, we
can and will sell
CHEAPER AND BETTER GOODS,
than those who buy small stocks on time, and sell them
the same way.
To Country Merchants,
We would say, that we will sell you goods at New York
and Boston prices, adding freight. You will find us at
the old stand of J. B. CROSBY, two doors above the
Post Office.
J. B. CROSBY & CO.
Janesville, May 30, 1854.

FANNING MILLS.
MADE by the Subscriber, which drew the
1st PREMIUM at the New York State Fair, and im-
proved so as to separate Oats from Wheat, which are
WARRANTED SUPERIOR
to any in use in the United States.
Will be sold from his shop at RACINE and also at
JANESVILLE, near the Stevens House, on the west side
of the river.
Fanning Mills on hand at all times and sold cheap
for cash or produce of any kind.
Also delivered to any point within 50 miles when or-
dered.
Capt. H. BRACE acts as Agent in selling from Janes-
ville.
RACINE, Dec. 20, 1849. A. P. DICKEY.
MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR
Just received and for sale

NUMBER 32

S. C. SPAULDING,

PROPRIETOR OF THE
JEWELRY AND VARIETY STORE
HAS JUST RECEIVED a Large and Beautiful
assortment of New Styles of

Fall and Winter Goods,
Which in addition to his former Stock, makes his supply the MOST PERFECT AND EXTENSIVE of any in the West. Among which may be found

Fine English Lever Gold Watches.
Also a variety of ANCHORS and LEIPSE, Hunting and Open Face. Likewise English Lever, Anchor and Leipse SILVER WATCHES.

THIS STOCK OF JEWELRY

Gold Pencils, Gold and Silver Spectacles,
Fob, Guard and Vest Chains,
Fob and Belt Buckles, Seals, Etc.

Watch Hooks, Lockets,
 Elbow Buttons, Snaps, Slides, Toothpicks,
 Gentle Gravies and Bosom Pins; &c. &c.

SILVERWARE,
 Consisting of Plain and Threaded Tea and table Spoons,
 Table Forks, Butter Knives, Fruit Knives,
 Sugar Ladles and Shovels,
 Salt and Mustard Spoons, Tobacco Boxes,—
 all warranted to be of quality equal to American Goods.

OUR STOCK OF PLATED GOODS

Consists of Castors, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers,
Sugar Blenders, Cream Whippers, &c. &c.
Tea, Table, Dessert, Faint and Mustard Spoons,
Tea, Table, Dining and Dessert Forks,
Butter Knives, &c. &c.
A lot of FINE BRITANNIA TEA POTS New Style,
A Good Assortment of GILMAN SILVER GOODS,
CHINA TEA SETS, Mocha Cups and Saucers,
Handle Sticks, Card Receivers,
Vases, Mugs and Figures.

Cutlery.

A lot of fine Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Scissors,
Elicars, Razors, &c., &c.
Part Monnoies, Accordcons, Flutes, To
Books, Song Books, Note Paper,
Envelopes, Novels.
Toys! Toys!! Toys!!!

Every Child should have some.

CLOCKS.

Time pieces, ornamental and plain, warranted to keep Good Time.

LOOKING GLASSES, Glass Vases, Bird Fountains, Stagnary, India Rubber Bubbles, Balls, Babies' Toys, &c.

WATCH and CLOCK MATERIALS.
WATCHES Cleaned and Repaired to suit customers.
CASH Paid for California Gold and old Silver.
B. C. SPAULDING.

Prof. A. C. SPICER, Principal.
Mrs. S. M. SPICER, Preceptress.
OTHER competent and experienced Teachers
are to be engaged immediately.

Calendar for 1855-56.
First Term opens Wednesday Sept. 6th—closes Wednesday Dec. 6th.
Second Term opens Wednesday Dec. 13th—closes Wednesday March 21st, 1855.
Third Term opens Wednesday March 25th—closes Wednesday July 4th, 1855.

EXPENSES.	
Tuition per Term, from	\$3 50 to \$ 6
Music on Piano Forte or Ceraphine; extra	10 00
Oil Painting	7 00
Pencilling	2 00
Crayon Painting	1 00

Water Color Painting..... 2 1/2
Tuition must be settled INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, and
five per cent will be deducted for ADVANCE PAYMENT.

BOARD.
Board may be obtained in private families, or with
the Principal and family, at the lowest possible price.
For details apply at the time of enrollment.

Rooms in which students may board themselves may be obtained at varying prices, according to the quality and capacity of the rooms.

A commodious and elegant Academic edifice, constructed of white brick and in the best style, is in progress of erection by the Trustees of the Academy; and is to be completed for the use of the Fall Term.

Philosophical, Chemical, Physiological, Botanical and Astronomical apparatus is to be immediately purchased.

The course of instruction will aim at absolute thoroughness of scholarship and mental discipline, while the health, manners and morals of students will be

carefully regarded:
L. P. MAXON, President,
A. C. ERIEN, Secretary.
Milton, June 20th, 1854. 43

The Spring & Summer Campaign

OF 1854 NOW OPEN!
THE WAR AGAINST HIGH PRICES IS STILL PROGRESSING AT THE GREAT REGULATOR OF THE DRY GOODS TRADE IN ROCK COUNTY, THE

New York Cash Store

INMENSE DAILY ARRIVALS!
CASH SYSTEM TRIUMPHANT!

M. C. SMITH & CO.
ARE now receiving at their Store next door
to the Post Office, an Immense Stock of Merchandise
Consisting of .

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Ready Made Clothing,
Bonnets, Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Crocery and Glass Ware,
Groceries,
Carpets, Floor Cloths.

And the most General Assortment of ALL KINDS OF
MERCHANDISE ever before offered for Sale in the
City, bought entirely for CASH, and will be sold in the
same way at prices that will defy all competition.
M. C. SMITH & CO.
Jameville, May 18th, 1854. 37

New Tin Shop.

HAVING secured the services of an experienced workman from the East, and procured a entire new set of Machinery and Tools, with all modern improvements, we are prepared to execute all orders.

FOR TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE,
In the best manner and at reduced prices. We shall
keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
**Tin Ware, Stove Trimmings, Hollow
Ware, Stove Pipe, &c.,**

to which we invite the attention of purchasers.
TIN EAVE TROUGHS AND GUTTERS
 made to order, and put up with neatness and despatch
 Shop in the basement.
H. S. SHELTON & CO.
WINE & LIQUORS — Soiree

WINES & LIQUORS. — Benjamin Martell and Hurlant, Dark and Pale Brandy, Choice Old Wines of all kinds, together with the **Pure Juice of the Grape,** for communion purposes. These liquors were bought for MEDICINAL PURPOSES only, and the quantities can be relied on.

OLIVE OIL, in Baskets and Betty
at Wholesale.
Jy 10 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

No Report.—The wire is down between this city and Whitewater, and we are consequently without any telegraphic report.

Our neighbors of the Gazette express sorrow that the free soilers in Mr. Washburn's district in Illinois are opposing his re-election to congress. This we think is a mistake equal to their report of the Vermont convention. The "free soilers" have no political organization in that district, nor have they a paper in that part of Illinois.—Free Press.

The Press is itself badly mistaken in attempting to correct our statement. To what extent the free soilers have an organization in Mr. Washburn's district we do not know, but they certainly have a newspaper there, the Republican Free Press, published at Woodstock, McHenry co. We have a number now before us, dated August 4th, which contains a communication signed "An Old Freesoiler," disparaging Mr. Washburn, charging that without whig votes in congress the Nebraska bill could not have passed, and asserting on his own personal knowledge, "that Mr. Washburn, as a whig candidate, cannot get a free soil vote in the country." The editor endorses this, so far as to require Mr. Washburn to give up the name of "whig" before he can support him.

We are willing to defer to our neighbors across the river in a knowledge of the local politics of Vermont, but its correction in the present case was not particularly fortunate. We hope and believe that Mr. Washburn will be re-elected, and whether the voters of his district label him "whig," or something else, is not very essential, so long as they get the man. The Washburn family is good stock to select from.

The Crops in the Interior.—A gentleman who has travelled considerably in the interior for the past week or two, informs us that on Rock Prairie not more than one-third the crop is harvested.—Wits.

The Wisconsin is wholly wrong in its information. Very little of the wheat, we are told by a gentleman who has visited a large portion of this county, is yet standing, and nearly all that has been cut is fully secured. No better harvest weather could have been asked, than farmers have had for the last fortnight or three weeks, and good use has been made of the chance thus given them. Good progress has also been made with other crops, and the amount of everything harvested will be very large. The Wisconsin ought to make a correction of its statement.

The Konosha Telegraph, makes a long reply over the signature of "D." (the initial employed to designate Mr. Densmore from Mr. Sholes,) to our article in relation to its threatening a "forcible resistance" to the execution of the law if Mr. Booth should be convicted in the U. S. district court, where he is now under indictment. It contains something personal to the Gazette we should be inclined to notice, if it came from the reputable editor of the Telegraph, (Mr. Sholes.) Mr. Sholes, when he writes, evinces no sympathy or concurrence with Mr. Densmore in his vagaries, and we wonder how so incongruous a connection could have existed so long as it has. The pith of Mr. Densmore's reply, is as follows, displayed in italics:

"And that the Gazette, and all others who wish a chance to cavil, may understand fully our position, we say distinctly, that if in the final result, the U. S. court should convict and sentence Mr. Booth or any one else to prison, on an indictment for violating the fugitive slave act which our highest judicial authority has pronounced unconstitutional and therefore void, we feel like volunteering to be one of a sufficient number to prevent the execution of such sentence."

We have no idea that if the contingency of Mr. Booth's conviction should arise, Mr. Densmore would do anything more than "feel" like rescuing him; his sympathy would probably stop short of action of any kind. It is not the noblest who are the best friends.

The following article from a previous number of the Telegraph, written by Mr. Sholes, we regard as of more consequence than the long harangues of Mr. Densmore:

In this section of country every press seemed to take it for granted that the supreme court, in virtue of its decision with reference to the fugitive law would grant the writ of habeas corpus prayed for by Mr. Booth; and a correspondent of the N. Y. Eve. Post, from Milwaukee, after giving a history of the case, wound up by expressing no doubt that the writ would be granted. But the Anti-Slavery Standard, an abolition paper in New York, with the Post's letter before it, ventured the opinion that the court was not bound by its former decision to give the writ, and that the writ would not be granted. The result justified the opinion of the Standard, and we quote the fact to show the difference between a mere superficial jumping at conclusions and the searching scrutiny which travels through all the details of a question.

A new post office has been established at Fulton Station, on the M. & M. railroad, and Wm. O. Hall is appointed post master. Perez Burdick has been appointed post master at Albion, in place of Wood, removed.

WHAT DO THEY MEAN?—Yesterday morning, on many door and awning posts and other convenient places, we found pasted little crores cut from thin red cloth. Have the "know nothings" changed their manner of calling meetings, or have we a branch of the new Italian society among us? Of this latter society, the know-nothing papers have wonderful stories. It is according to them, Jesuitism doubly distilled and popularized.—Gleaner Jeffersonian, 10th.

The Emersion.—The "hot air" steamer made a trial trip down New York bay, on Thursday. Only one engine was in use, the other not being ready, and it is said was making about nine or ten miles an hour as she passed the Battery. The steamer is laden with coal for a voyage to Europe, and 150 tons of iron. Steam has been substituted for hot air, but the steam is generated and applied on a new principle.—Mil. Sen.

Five Days on and about Lake Champlain.
PORT HENRY, Essex Co., Monday, July 30th, 1851.
Messrs. Editors:—In my previous letters from this point, I briefly sketched a memo of how I got here and a history of a day at Crown Point. Five days on such a lake is but a short time to tell its beauties and to drink in its variety of scenery, much less to learn its history. Its exceedingly interesting historical incidents give the lake and the surrounding country an additional charm in the eyes of an American especially.

This lake was discovered on the 4th day of July A.D. 1609, by Samuel Champlain, who had previously founded the colony of Quebec in 1608. The old Indian name of this lake was "Petawabgonque," meaning "land and water alternately," probably given to it because of its numerous islands and points of land which are in it.

Since 1655 the Canadian Indians gave it a name after a Dutchman named Colvart, who saved a party of them from being destroyed by a party of hostile Mohawks.

From Whitehall, at its head, (south) to Rouse's Point, or more properly to St. Johns in Canada, the lake is in a direct line 120 miles long, but taking its windings I should think it much more. Opposite this point it is nearly three miles wide, and at the north it is near thirteen miles broad. Looking away across its placid waters over into Vermont, I see the celebrated "Camel's Hump," I believe the highest point of the Green Mountains, and away in the distance they stretch north and south—as Rogers says of other mountains not more beautiful, I am sure—"that mighty chain of mountains, stretching on from north to south, so massive, yet so shadowy, so ethereal as to belong rather to heaven than earth." Does there not seem to be something in "the whispering air" that sends more delightful "inspirations from mountain heights" than from lower plains. So the poets say. So Mrs. Hemans somewhere writes:

"Thus hast made thy children mighty
By the touch of the mountain side
So a poetess of our country felt when she says:
"The mountain's holier visions bring
Than e'er in tales arise,
As brightest ambience bathes the wing
That's nearest to the skies."

I turn to the west and see the Adirondacks on the other hand, and a smaller, never-broken chain of hills nearer the lake in which lie untold mines of iron ore. In fact all about this region there seem to be ore-beds of that most useful material, and as you walk the earth you are far from sure that several hundred feet under you there are not many gangs of miners, with little lamps in their hands, digging, blasting and picking the "ore" out of its hidden recesses. With proper governmental protection this region must become not only the most beautiful, but one of the richest sections of these states. It is the most classic and the most picturesque part of the state, and it is becoming one of the most useful parts also. Spurs or points of land put down from these higher hills, more evenly and quietly, until they reach the lake. Pleasant slopes stretch out from those rugged highlands, covered

"With garniture of waving grass and grain,
Orchards and plucky forests, basking lie,
While deep the sunless glens are scop'd between,
Where brawl o'er shallow beds the streams unseen."

The first steamboat built upon this lake commenced running in 1809, just 200 years after its discovery by Champlain. There are now two good boats running, each making the passage up and down in the course of each twenty-four hours. My impression is, that owing to the season being generally considered sickly, and the cholera being at Montreal, there is not as much travel through the lake as usual, and that the rate of fare has consequently been raised to make up in a measure for the lack of travellers, and that has had a bad effect. I know that three to four cents per mile for steamboating is these times considered rather steep, and I have heard several persons complain of the rates charged as being too high, and detrimental to the interests of the surrounding country. Looking off upon the lake I can see quite a number of sail vessels, canal boats, etc., and I understand that there are about 400 vessels constantly employed on the lake during the navigation. At the south the lake connects with the canal, which is 61 miles long to the Hudson river. The lake is some 100 or 120 feet higher than the tide-water at the mouth of the Hudson river. The canal, I should think, does not pay; it cost over one million of dollars. I may be mistaken, however, having no figures to refer to. The route of this canal is exceedingly interesting. It passes through a section of country made memorable on account of the many important battles fought in its vicinity.—Here Burgoyne passed with his armies. Near this route is Fort Miller, Fort Anne and Fort Edward, near where Miss Jane McCrea, the daughter of a clergyman, was murdered by the Indians.

But I wander from the lake to the canal—let me get back. Opposite where I write is "Chimney Point," in the town of Addison Vt. (A forsaken looking place it is.) At that "Point" one hundred and twenty-three years ago, the French commenced their first settlement upon the lake. When the English under Gen. Amherst, in 1759, took Crown Point, this little place was abandoned, and it is supposed that the remains of its stacks of chimneys must have suggested to the English the name it now bears. In connection with this rambling letter, it would not be out of place to say a few words more about Crown Point and its history. After spending a day there, as I last wrote, I spent another half day there, on Saturday, especially directing my footsteps to the southern Point, among the graves of the soldiers who died there. The old grave-yard is all overgrown with "saplings" but after each heavy spring rain (the inhabitants around, tell me,) many skulls and bones have

been found washed out of the banks that have slid into the water. There are the remains of many a soldier whose name and memory are alike forgot. Alas! what a tale does such an old grave-yard teach! Not a letter, not a frail memorial of any kind, to tell even the name of those buried there long years, nay, near a century ago. How true Longfellow's lines:
"Our lives are rivers, gliding free,
To that untimely, boundless sea."
The silent, (yet the forgotten) grave.
"Passing eastward from those marked graves along the bank, I came to a ruined embankment of stone and earth, called the "Grenadiers Battery." It is south-east of the old French fort St. Frederick, previously described to your readers.

One hundred and fifty years ago, (when Kalm visited and described this locality,) there were beautiful and well cultivated gardens, and a considerable settlement all around the fort. Now, nothing but the degenerated thorn apple and the tangled wild grape is to be seen, where once smiling gardens sent forth delightful fragrances. Within the old fort was a neat little church, and from 1751, until 1759, doubtless the spot was full of charms to the French residents there. From the brow of the hill they could look far up and down the most lovely lake, and to the east and west, trace the undulating lines of two most beautiful ranges of mountains. But a change comes over the quiet scenes. War comes in to break the charm, and in 1759—without a gun being fired, (I believe) the French abandoned the place and moved northward to the Canada line. Gen. Amherst took possession but left the old building in ruins and embankments of his predecessors, to the moles and bats; he began the works described by me in the previous letter—some 600 feet to the south west of Fort St. Frederick, on much higher ground, and in a much better military situation. Since I wrote before, I have understood that these barracks, fortifications, embankments, ditches and glacis, cost the English government £200,000, sterling, and they certainly were far from finished at that. The whole circuit of the embankment, measuring along the tip of the ramparts, including the five bastions, 2300 feet, or nearly one half mile. These ramparts and bastions, or masses of stone and earth, and most of the embankment, are now from 10 to twenty-five feet high, and certainly 25 feet thick. The form of the outside embankment, is an irregular five-sided figure—the "curtains" of the ramparts vary in length from 150 to 300 feet.

At my second visit I was able to see a part of the covered way or underground passage to the lake. It commenced a short distance from the well in the north-east bastion and descended to the lake northward. I do not believe that it was ever intended for persons to pass through this communication; it might have been high enough but it don't look broad enough for such a purpose, although it might possibly have been sometimes thus used. It will be remembered by the reader, if he has read about the early war and old "Ethan Allen," that this important military point with its valuable buildings was taken one day (10th day of May, 1775,) by surprise by a small force of the genuine stuff of Green Mountain Boys under the command of Seth Warner, and on the same day Ethan Allen took old Ticonderoga, which was the first victory, or rather trophy, obtained in the Revolutionary struggle at least in New York state. The Americans held it over two years, but in July 1777, on the approach of General Burgoyne, it was deserted by the few troops that were in the vicinity, and they retreated to the south under General St. Clair.

The whole point appears to be formed of the black limestone, and this material was blasted out of the rock to make the buildings of. At the south of the embankment is a deep ditch which appears cut out of solid black stone, and behind this ditch are several acres of land covered with the small pieces and chips made by chiselling the stone into shape for the barracks. Behind this "field of stones" is a very pretty grove of trees—the very spot for a picnic, I should imagine. "The whole peninsula is made up of this marble looking limestone, covered in most parts with a light covering of earth, so that the works upon it cannot be asailed by regular advances." On the opposite side of Bulwaga bay there is two mountain peaks, one 400 and the other 500 feet high, at the distance of 14 and 22 miles respectively from the embankment and barracks, and of course commanding them—i. e. if accessible for artillery and heavy cannon and bombs. But I must stop. If the reader is not tired by this time the writer is. The probability is that both are.

If I can get time and opportunity my next will be from Ticonderoga and Lake George, where (God willing) I am now bound. I would like to say something about the iron ore beds of Essex county, but can only say that after visiting some half a dozen different mines each of which presented some different feature, both as regards locality, the nature of the ore itself, nature of the bed and veins, &c., I am convinced that there is enough iron and that too of the richest kind, to supply all New York state for years to come, if they were only well worked. The Cheever Hill ore bed seems to me to be the easiest bed to work and the best on account of its nearness to the lake and the richness of the ore itself. But all of the western mines are also very rich. I saw very little "lean ore," all looked exceedingly rich and cannot help but be profitable to mine at present prices of the "raw material."

Yours truly,
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL is vetoed! "Saved him right!" Franklin Pierce voted when in congress against the river and harbor bills, which Gen. Jackson approved, and now he vetoes just such bills. Those who voted him into the presidency have no right to complain; he has not played them false, though they endeavored to dupe each other. We observed in 1852 that they were deceiving and beguiling by

arguing that President Pierce, acting as the whole Union, would not be guided by the course of Senator Pierce, acting as the representative of New-Hampshire. He has now branded this wretched sophistry, and we have his consistency, while we deplore its evil consequences.—Fortifications—army—navy—all these can have money without stint—but peace and commerce nothing. You who voted for Pierce—merchants, brokers, liberal democrats, and liberal silver grays—have made your bed—now lie in it!—New York Tribune.

The Milwaukee Sentinel publishes the following communication from this city. Its signature will denote its author, and the source will give weight to its reasoning. Our correspondent "W" took substantially the same ground, but as especial pains seems to be taken to impair the confidence of the public in the decision of the court, and the question is one of not only present, but likely to be of future interest, we esteem it our duty to present fully and if necessary repeatedly the grounds upon which the action of the court was based:

The Supreme Court and the Habeas Corpus Case.

Messrs. Editors:—Much misapprehension appears to exist in regard to the recent action of our supreme court in the case of Mr. Booth. The court made two decisions. By one, it determined that the fugitive slave act (so called) was unconstitutional, so far as it is attempted to vest judicial powers in commissioners, and so far as it provided for an adjudication of the questions of fact which are to be determined before the fugitive can be sent back, without a jury. By the other, that it would not issue a writ of habeas corpus, upon the petition of Mr. Booth, to release him from imprisonment, after he had been indicted for an alleged violation of the same act, and had been arrested in order to compel him to answer to the indictments. The reason given by the court for the last decision is, that the district court of the United States, in which the indictment is pending, and by whose process Booth was arrested, must decide all the questions which the case involves, without any interference from any state court; and that to issue a writ of habeas corpus, and release the prisoner, would in effect prevent the court from proceeding to decide these questions, because if he were not in custody, he could not be put upon his trial.

Mr. Booth thinks these decisions inconsistent, for the reason, mainly, that if the act of congress in question is unconstitutional and void, the district court has not, and cannot acquire any jurisdiction to try him for a violation of it. He argues that, as the supreme court has held the act in question to be void, that court, and all other courts in the state, are so bound to decide in every case that may arise; and so deciding they ought to set just as though no such thing as the fugitive slave law existed in the shape of an act of congress, regardless of any consequences that may ensue. Hence he concludes that it was the duty of the court to issue the writ of habeas corpus, and release him from imprisonment. I think that Mr. Booth reasons correctly from the premises he assumes, for I cannot think that any court can justify its conduct, if it shall hold in one case that the act in question is void, and shall in another decide that it is valid, or shall recognize it as creating any legal obligation. But in my opinion, Mr. Booth overlooks entirely the main point in the case. And that is, that the court could not, when his application was made to it, look at the fugitive slave act at all. The court saw that the case which he sought to bring before it, was pending in the district court, and was thus prevented from investigating it. The court was stopped at the threshold of enquiry. The petition which he presented for the writ showed that there was an indictment pending against him in the district court of the United States, and that he was arrested in order to compel him to answer to it. This prevented the judges from looking at the indictment to ascertain what offence was charged in it, for the reason that they had no power to determine the questions which a trial of Mr. B. upon it would present. They could not substitute themselves for the court in which the indictment was pending.

Suppose Mr. Booth should be indicted in the U. S. district court of the U. S. for publishing a newspaper, or for doing any other harmless act, and should be arrested for the purpose of compelling him to go to trial for the alleged offence; can any one suppose that a state court could release him from imprisonment, because the indictment charged no offence, and that consequently the district court had no jurisdiction to try him? Certainly not. It would be sufficient for any state court to which application should be made to release him, to know that an indictment was pending against him in a court over which no state court could have any control, and that he was arrested by the process of that court; in order to compel him to go to trial. In the case of Mr. Booth, I have no doubt that if the judges of our supreme court had felt at liberty to look at the facts stated in his petition, and to decide the questions presented by them, they would have repeated their first decision.

But as I understand the matter, they were of opinion that they could not do so. They saw that the case which Mr. Booth wished them to decide was pending in another court, entirely independent of the supreme court, and as a matter of course, refused to examine the question further. I have no doubt of the correctness of their decision. The day is far distant, I hope when the courts of the state and of the United States will attempt to wrest cases from each other, on the ground of an alleged want of jurisdiction in the court where a suit is pending. If such a course should be pursued, the result would be nothing but a source of conflict and confusion.

I will only add, that I believe the fugitive slave act unconstitutional and void in every part, and that congress has no power to pass any law on the subject; yet as a lawyer, and a man bound to respect the laws and obey the process of courts, I can see no error in the last decision of the supreme courts; nor do I see any conflict between it, and its former decision.

Yours truly,
Janesville, August 10, 1851.

THE DEFENCE OF CROSTADT.—We don't wonder that Sir Charles Napier is not in a hurry to attempt the capture of Croststadt, if reliance can be placed upon the correspondence of the New York Tribune, dated Copenhagen, (Denmark,) July 16:

The latest accounts from St. Petersburg confirm the intelligence that all the strand batteries which dominate the channel that leads into the roads, have been doubled, and all these batteries, which together now number 8,000 guns of the greatest calibre, must be brought to silence before Croststadt itself can even be attacked. The Russian engineers have made cavities in large blocks of granite, filled them with powder, corked them, placed them by means of electrical wires, in communication with galvanic batteries in Croststadt, and sunk them in the channel. The British queen and lords

will, therefore, doubtless, some fine day, get perplexing news that their fine fleet has suddenly vanished in the Baltic, as did the army of Cambyses in the sands of the desert.

THE MARKETS.
JANESVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 15.—No change from yesterday to report.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Aug. 14.—Light receipts of produce Saturday, and market without change. Some choice samples new white winter wheat sold at 1.25, and club 1.12½. Bye in fair request at 75c. Barley 45c. Oats taken readily for home consumption at 83c. Corn in demand at 48c.—Sentinel.

CHICAGO, Saturday Evening, Aug. 12.—Flour, 6.25 c. 65.00; wheat, winter 1.00, 1.70; corn, 63½, 65, 66 lbs.; oats, 30, 30 on board; rye, 60 offered.—Tribune.

TRUSDELL, JORDAN & BENNETT,
Attorneys at Law
Having completed an accurate abstract of the TITLE, TAX and JUDGMENT RECORDS of Rock County, are prepared to furnish full and reliable information respecting the ownership of Real Estate in said county, and all liens on such estate by Judgment, Mortgage or otherwise.

They will attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, the negotiation of Loans, payment of Taxes, and the redemption of land from Tax sales, and generally to all such business as properly belongs to a REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

Business in the courts of this and the adjoining counties will be promptly attended to.

Office—Second Story of Empire Block.
Janesville, Wis., May 25th, 1851.

BADGER STATE BANK,
Main Street, JANESVILLE, WIS.
Particular attention paid to collections.
SIGHT DRAFTS on the principal cities of the Union constantly for sale, and also Drafts on Great Britain, in sums to suit purchasers.
September 1st 1851.
Exchange Bank of W. J. Bell & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
J. B. KILGUS, Cashier.
Bank of Racine, Racine, Wis.
H. J. ULMAN, Cashier.
Bank of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac, Wis.
A. G. BUTLER, Cashier.
1851. L. J. HIGBY, 1851.
Forwarding, Commission and Produce MERCHANT.

Will contract to forward Goods or Produce to or from any ports East or West, by responsible lines by Railroad or Canal, will attend to selling grain or other produce at the Railroad Depot here; all which, with my NEW WAREHOUSE at the Depot, and Mammoth Pier, give me advantages more convenient to country merchants than any other house here.
Milwaukee, March 20th, 1851. JmB

JANESVILLE CITY BANK,
Main Street, JANESVILLE.
Drafts for Sale on all the principal cities of the Union and Great Britain.
This Bank will purchase Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Orders, &c. &c.
For our customers, approved paper discounted to any amount.
Bills, Notes, &c., received for collection without charge—proceeds remitted immediately, less current rate of exchange.
HENRY D. BUNSTER, Pres't.
J. H. VERMILY, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXPRESS OFFICE,
JANESVILLE, MAY 21, 1851.
A messenger of this company leaves this city tri-weekly, connecting at Chicago with daily lines to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and all the principal cities in the United States and Canada. Collections made at any point on their route; Gold, Silver, Bank Notes and Express matter generally forwarded with dispatch, and all business entrusted to them will be forwarded with their accustomed promptness.

IMPORTANT AND SPECIAL NOTICE TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS.—A young gentleman of a most distinguished and influential family, who has received a liberal college education, and who is well versed in all the sciences, and who is also a vigorous and influential writer, desires an appointment as Editor or Associate Editor; or would act as a Reporter for a daily paper. Should be successful in becoming connected with the editorial fraternity, his brother, who is present editor of one of the leading public journals of San Francisco, will correspond for the paper as often as such facilities will permit; a gentleman in New York city of rare abilities will also contribute weekly to its columns. Salary no object with the advertiser. Most distinguished references given as to qualifications.—Address "Virginia," box 115, Janesville P. O., Wis. outside.

EXPRESS NOTICE.
OUR EASTERN EXPRESS will until further notice, leave for
CHICAGO, BUFFALO, BOSTON, NEW YORK
and intermediate points, every afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Mark packages "American Express Co."
W. W. HOLDEN, Agent.
Janesville, August 14, 1851.

A PERIODICAL IN JANESVILLE!
"The Wisconsin Home."

A Miscellaneous and Reformatory Journal, will be printed on the first and fifteenth of each month, and after the first of September, will be published on the first and fifteenth of each month.

Each No. of "The Wisconsin Home" will consist of EIGHT PAGES; making a sheet, in point of size, nearly the same as the "Scientific American." We shall reserve ONLY ONE COLUMN OF ADVERTISING for the purpose of publishing an occasional prospectus in addition to our regular THIRTY-ONE COLUMNS OF READING MATTER.

One or two good stories will appear in each No., but none except those having a directly moral and beneficial tendency will be admitted into its columns. A short summary of passing events will be given, but no political questions will be taken. As a better idea may be formed by seeing the article itself, the first No. will be furnished to all who wish to examine it, FREE OF CHARGE.

The "Wisconsin Home" will be ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. Subscription books now open.

Orders solicited early, especially for sample numbers, in order that we may know how large an edition will supply the demand. W. W. DOTY, Janesville, Wis.
Papers failing the above one insertion and calling attention thereto editorially, will not only be entitled to an exchange, but to the thanks of the proprietor. W. M. D.

Wholesale & Retail Liquor Store,
No. 18 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
The subscribers have just received a large and well selected stock of WINES & LIQUORS, CORDIALS & CIGARS, of the choicest brands; which they offer to the country trade at prices which cannot fail to suit the buyer. Please call before purchasing elsewhere.
MINOR & CHIPMAN.
Aug. 11, 1851.

CELEBRATED WORMWOOD CORDIAL.
THE subscriber in introducing this valuable temperance beverage, would respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact, that it is prepared from green Wormwood, an herb that grows luxuriantly in the New England States, the medicinal qualities of which, for the regulation of the stomach and blood, cannot be equalled by anything ever used. It is a sure cure and preventive of Fever, Ague, Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood or inaction of the stomach. Try it. Sold wholesale and retail by
MINOR & CHIPMAN,
18 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
Sold by FARWELL & BRO.
Aug. 11, 1851.

NEW SUPPLY.
A NEW supply of Sheet Music, Violon and Guitar Strings, Instruction Books with a general assortment of Vocal Music Books, just received and for sale at
BUTTERFIELD'S Bookstore.
P. B. All the valuable new music received immediately after its publication at BUTTERFIELD'S.
Janesville, Aug. 6, 1851.

THE LARGEST & RICHEST STOCK
IN CENTRAL WISCONSIN, OF
CURTAIN LOOPS, BANDS, CORDS
AND TASSELS. Also, a new and immense supply of WINDOW SHADES, have just arrived at
JULY 25th.
C. COLEMAN & BARCOCK'S.

BOSTON STORE.
Choice Liquors!
THE Proprietor of the Boston Store would inform the public, that he has now on hand the largest and best assortment of Liquors ever offered for sale in Rock county, which he will sell at
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL
At a small profit for Cash.

Those wishing a choice article for medicinal and Family purposes, will find it for their interest to purchase of him.

In his stock may be found the following varieties:
Brandies.
Old Dupuy & Co. Pale and Dark; Old Martell; Pilsen; Castillon & Co. Hennessy; Old London Brandy; A. Seguin, Pale and Dark; Pellerin; Rasteneu; Old Cherry; Raspberry; Imperial Blackberry.

Wines.
London Dry Port; Burgundy Port; Pure Port Juice; Old Madeira; Bilely; Woodhouse; Florio; Sweet Malaga and Malmei; Old Brown and Pale Cherry.

Champagne.
Heidsieck; Crown; Eagle; Tiger and Anchor.

Gin.
Tripple Pine Apple; Meder's Swan; Palm Leaf; Old Holland; Scheidam.

Rum.
Old Jamaica; St. Croix; New England.

Whisky.
Old Scotch; Irish; Ohio; Delaware.
London Porter and Scotch Ale,
A. W. WHEELLOCK,
Jy22 Main street, opposite the old Stage House.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after this date a Messenger of the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, will leave this city daily for Milwaukee, Madison and intermediate points on the M. & M. Railroad, for the purpose of carrying from Milwaukee, Bank Notes and Express matter generally. Patrons are respectfully notified.
Janesville, July 26, 1851. W. W. HOLDEN, Agent. Jy26

TO SPORTSMEN.—Ely's Gun Caps and Wads, warranted to be an imported article and superior to any thing of the kind in use. Also, another supply of those Gun Caps, just received by Express, and
HOLDEN, KEMP & Co.
BY EXPRESS!—A large invoice of Merrill & Co.'s Select Powders. Any article forwarded promptly by Mail or Express.
HOLDEN, KEMP & Co.

PUTTY IN BLADDERS.—10 Barrels this day received at the Empire Drug Store, and
HOLDEN, KEMP & Co.

LOW'S ENGLISH SOAPS.—The best assortment of these valuable toilet articles in the city, at our store. (and) HOLDEN, KEMP & Co.

MACHINERY OIL, designed for Machinery, Reapers and Threshing Machines. This oil is used extensively at the East, and as a lubricating oil cannot be surpassed.
Also, a large invoice of SUMMER, SPRING and LARD OILS.
Jy19 HOLDEN, KEMP & Co.

PERFUMERY.—The best stock in the West can be seen at our Store.
HOLDEN, KEMP & Co. Jy10

Important to Hop Growers.
5000 YDS of Dundee Hop Sacking for sale at ten per cent lower than any house in this state.
Janesville, Aug. 11, 1851. McKEY & BIRD. 494

TELEGRAPH STORE!
THE SUBSCRIBER, at the Old Stand of O. W. SORTON, will continue to carry on the general
Grocery and Provision Business
On the well known
C H E A P P L A N

Of the Old Establishment, and will be happy to wait upon all Mr. Norton's old customers, and to serve any ones he can get. All kinds of Produce bought at the highest market price.
Janesville, June 7th, 1851. I. M. SMITH. 40

NEW SALT.—100 BARRELS JUST received by
I. M. SMITH.

WATER LIME.—50 BBLs. BUFFALO Cement for sale.
I. M. SMITH.

TROY NAILS.—50 KEGS ASSORTED for sale by
I. M. SMITH.

LINSEED OIL, by BARREL OR gallon.
I. M. SMITH.

CIDER VINEGAR.—WARRANTED pure, for sale by
I. M. SMITH.

WHITE FISH AND TROUT.—BY the half barrel and for sale low.
I. M. SMITH.

PLASTERING HAIR.—WASHED & Cleaned for sale at
I. M. SMITH'S.

STONE WARE.—OHIO STONE ware for sale by the quantity by
I. M. SMITH.

PAINT SOAP.—ST. LOUIS PAINT Soap for sale by the box.
I. M. SMITH.

NAILS.—Troy Nails, by the pound or keg.
I. M. SMITH.

SUGAR.—Good quality N. O., twenty pounds for a dollar.
I. M. SMITH.

DRIED APPLES.—Nice article of York State Apples for sale low.
I. M. SMITH.

PLOWS.—Grand de Tour cast and fine steel for sale at manufacturer's prices, by
I. M. SMITH.

Wholesale & Retail Liquor Store,
No. 18 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
The subscribers have just received a large and well selected stock of WINES & LIQUORS, CORDIALS & CIGARS, of the choicest brands; which they offer to the country trade at prices which cannot fail to suit the buyer. Please call before purchasing elsewhere.
MINOR & CHIPMAN.
Aug. 11, 1851.

CELEBRATED WORMWOOD CORDIAL.
THE subscriber in introducing this valuable temperance beverage, would respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact, that it is prepared from green Wormwood, an herb that grows luxuriantly in the New England States, the medicinal qualities of which, for the regulation of the stomach and blood, cannot be equalled by anything ever used. It is a sure cure and preventive of Fever, Ague, Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood or inaction of the stomach. Try it. Sold wholesale and retail by
MINOR & CHIPMAN,
18 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
Sold by FARWELL & BRO.
Aug. 11, 1851.

NEW SUPPLY.
A NEW supply of Sheet Music, Violon and Guitar Strings, Instruction Books with a general assortment of Vocal Music Books, just received and for sale at
BUTTERFIELD'S Bookstore.
P. B. All the valuable new music received immediately after its publication at BUTTERFIELD'S.
Janesville, Aug. 6, 1851.

THE LARGEST & RICHEST STOCK
IN CENTRAL WISCONSIN, OF
CURTAIN LOOPS, BANDS, CORDS
AND TASSELS. Also, a new and immense supply of WINDOW SHADES, have just arrived at
JULY 25th.
C. COLEMAN & BARCOCK'S.

BOSTON STORE.
Choice Liquors!
THE Proprietor of the Boston Store would inform the public, that he has now on hand the largest and best assortment of Liquors ever offered for sale in Rock county, which he will sell at
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL
At a small profit for Cash.

MIL. S. DOWMAN:

DEAR SIR—In the *Free Press* of July 18th, I perceive an invitation signed by you as President of the day, addressed to the Hon. David Noggle, for a copy of his "able and eloquent oration" delivered by him at Fulton on the 4th of July last. Mr. Noggle is known in this, and neighboring counties, as a practicing lawyer, and it may be supposed is known also as a man of considerable literary attainments. A public speaker is always supposed to give utterance, either extemporaneously or otherwise, to the emanations of his own brain. And although you and his auditors assembled there, may have supposed that the fervid eloquence which came from his lips on that occasion was the result of his own thoughts and study, I propose to show in a future number of this paper, that he has perpetrated a literary larceny, by not only appropriating to himself the thoughts of others, but by adopting word for word their language, and palming those thoughts and words off upon you and the community at large, as his own.

Very truly yours,
JAMES ARMSTRONG.

JANESVILLE, August 14th, 1851.

WHAT HAS CONGRESS DONE?—The Cleveland Leader, after stating that congress contained a "democratic" strength of two-thirds the entire body, a president and cabinet of the same stripe, and full swing in all the government departments, thus sums the doings of the party having this unchecked use of power:

1st. They violated an old national compact of their fathers, for the express and avowed purpose of wresting free soil from free men and delivering it over to slave breeding nabobs, to be cursed for future ages with human chains.

2d. They induced by bribery, many members of congress to betray their constituents and sell their souls for gold and office.

3d. They robbed the national treasury of ten millions of dollars for the purchase of a strip of chapped desert and volcanic rocks, inhabited by prowling, murdering Indians.

4th. They strangled the people's homestead bill; after holding the word of promise to the ear they broke it to the hope.

5th. After passing a bill to aid commerce by improving rivers and harbors, the democratic gentlemen, imbued with the favorite New Hampshire and South Carolina doctrine, put kindly veto upon it.

6th. They burnt up a defenceless town, and destroyed half a million of American property, without just cause or the slightest provocation.

7th. They have squandered seventy-five millions of dollars in a single year, (John Quincy Adams spent thirteen,) emptying the treasury of its thirty millions of surplus, without rendering the people a dollar's worth of good.

8th. They have postponed that truly national necessity, the Pacific railroad, and they have helped slavery, squandered money, spurned the people's interests, trodden under foot all that was useful and necessary; these are the trophies of this administration, blasphemously called democratic.

TO RENT.—A small and pleasant room suitable for a Physician's office. Enquire of J. D. HENFORD.

LAWRENCE, ATWOOD & CO.

AT THE OLD STAND OF
LAWRENCE, STRONG, & CO.

DEALERS IN IRON, STEEL, CUT and Wrought Nails, Farming utensils of all kinds, Blacksmiths', Joiners', and Carpenters' Tools. Shelf Hardware generally. Table and Pocket Cutlery of the best quality. Builders' Hardware, Iron Pump Cylinders, Tubing Chain and Fixtures, Japanned, Painted, Galvanized and Tin Ware of all kinds. Every variety of Bath, Also, Cook, Parlor, Hall, and Box Stoves. Groceries and Domestic Dry Goods. Also, Manufacturers of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper ware.

Every article manufactured by us is warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Remember the place, two doors south of the American, Main street Janesville.

Wm. A. LAWRENCE, V. ATWOOD, F. S. LAWRENCE.

LINSEED OIL—10 bbls. just received, and for sale lower than ever at FARWELL & BROS.

SPERM AND WAX CANDLES, at wholesale or retail by FARWELL & BROS.

CHROME GREEN AND YELLOW, ground in oil and dry, 50 lbs. each just received at FARWELL'S.

SARSAPILLA ROOT—One bale for sale at FARWELL'S.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—A large consignment just received and for sale at manufacturers prices by FARWELL & BROS.

PIG LEAF TOBACCO—The pure leaf at FARWELL'S.

5 CARBOYS White Nitric Acid, expressly for Telegraph use, for sale by FARWELL & BROS.

4 CARBOYS Aqua Ammonia for sale by FARWELL & BROS.

3 CARBOYS Spts. Nitro Dulc., for sale by FARWELL & BROS.

1 CARBOY Muriatic Acid, 1 do. Sulphuric do., for sale by FARWELL & BROS.

300 LBS. GUM SHELLAC, Orange, for sale by FARWELL & BROS.

8 BBLs. VARNISHES just received, and for sale by FARWELL & BROS.

2 BBLs. JAPAN, 1 do. Damar Varnish, 10 do. Alcohol, 5 do. Camphene, 4 do. Burning Fluid, 3 do. Spts. Turpentine, 6 do. Linseed Oil, just received and for sale by FARWELL & BROS.

1 BALE LIQUORICE, Ball and Root, for sale by FARWELL & BROS.

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS for sale by FARWELL & BROS.

PRESTON'S CHOCOLATE, Broma and Cocoa, a very superior article for summer beverage, for sale by FARWELL & BROS.

VERMICELLI and MACCARONI for sale by FARWELL & BROS.

IRISH MOSS.—3 bbls. just received at FARWELL'S.

DR. EVERT'S EXpectorant Syrup, for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, and every variety of disease affecting the throat or bronchial tubes, prepared and sold by FARWELL & BROS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—20 dozen just received at FARWELL'S.

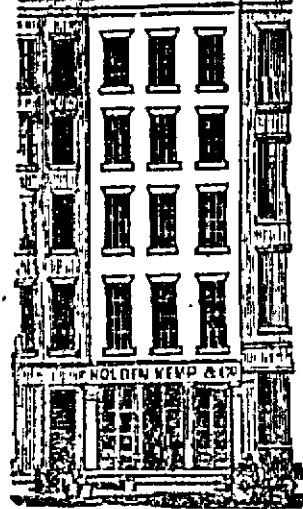
1 CASE Pulv. Rhei, 1 Case BARBERY Black Pulv., for sale by FARWELL & BROS.

The Empire Drug Warehouse.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ESTABLISHED 1845!

THE OLDEST DRUG HOUSE IN WISCONSIN!



HOLDEN & KEMP, 1845.

A CARD.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO., PROPRIETORS OF

The Empire Drug Store,

BEG to inform the Citizens of Wisconsin generally and of the interior of the state in particular, that they have now received their Spring purchase of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-WOOD, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.,

Making our Stock complete in every department.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

Our business connections afford us facilities for

JOBGING GOODS AT ABOUT NEW YORK RATES,

decidedly lower than any concern in this state. Merchants wishing to replenish their stock of

STAPLE DRUGS

will do well to call on us and get our prices.

To our large and increasing

Retail Trade & Dispensing Department

We devote our personal and particular attention, and the fact that we have dispensed goods in this city for the last Nine Years without the slightest accident or mistake, is a sufficient guarantee that future commands will be as well attended to. All orders shall receive our prompt attention, and goods packed and forwarded with care and despatch.

JANESVILLE, July 1851. Jy21

GUM DROPS.—A full assortment of the different flavors, fresh, for sale by HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

ENGLISH CASTLE SOAP.—30 Boxes for sale very low. HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

WINDOW GLASS.—Another arrival of 100 boxes assorted sizes at the Empire Drug Store. Jy19 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

OSGOOD'S CHOLAGOQUE for Fever & Ague.—8 Gross just received on consignment. HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

COD LIVER OIL.—Rushton & Clark's celebrated Cod Liver Oil, by the dozen or bottle. Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

4 BBLs. PURE CREAM TARTAR. Nothing but a pure article is ever sold at our store, and persons who buy Cream Tartar of us, are saved the trouble of returning it. HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

DR. BEACH'S CORDIAL.—A perfect Specific for Summer complaints and dysentery in children. Jy19 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

CANARY HEMP and RAPE SEED, neatly put up in pound papers, warranted fresh and clean. Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE, by the barrel or gallon. HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

LYON'S KATHARON.—5 GROSS NOW in Store. Dealers furnished at manufacturers prices. Jy19 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

WINDOW GLASS.—All the sizes in use, also, the celebrated French Glass at the Empire Drug Store. Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

SYRINGES.—Metallic, Self-injecting and Common, from 1 oz. to 16 oz.; also, all sizes Glass, male and female. Jy12 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

BRUSLES of every variety, style and name, in quantities to suit. Jy10 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE, this day received Jy12 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

PATENT DRYER—Five cases in cans assorted from 1 lb. to 10 lbs. Jy19 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

GLUE.—25 barrels assorted qualities and prices just received. HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

GLASS WARE—White and Green Glass of every variety and style. A very superior article of White Flint Glass for Physicians' use, and Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

COCOA AND CHOCOLATE.—Baker's celebrated Cocoa and Chocolate, the only place in the city where it can be obtained. Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

3 BBLs. BOILED LINSEED OIL.—This article can now be had pure at our store. Jy10 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

PURE BRANDY.—In pint and half-pint bottles. Also a fine assortment of liquor FLASKS. Jy10 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

CHROME GREEN.—10 cases dry and ground in oil, Tinsman's best. Jy19 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

MUSTANG LINIMENT.—10 gross this valuable preparation, embracing the three different sizes, just received at the agency in this city. Jy12 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

AYER'S PILLS.—A large consignment this valuable Medicine just received. Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAMSCINAPPS.—A large consignment this day received. Jy10 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

LINSEED OIL, by the Cask, Barrel or Gallon. Jy10 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—An invaluable medicine at this season of the year, can be had at all times and in any quantity at their depot here. Jy12 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

MCCORMICK'S CHOLERA SPECIFIC.—This remedy has been used with unparalleled success in the treatment of this most malignant disease in the southern and western cities. Prepared after the original recipe, by Jy19 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO., Druggists and Chemists.

LAMPS.—Burning Fluid Lamps, Glass and Metal, a very large and desirable assortment; also, Camphene Hanging and Side Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys. Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

CRANE'S ITCH OINTMENT.—A remedy warranted to cure all kinds of Itch. Prepared and sold by Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

WRAPPING TWINE.—Linen and cotton. Also, a very nice article of Brown Twine. Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

STARCH.—25 boxes Colgate's A. No. 1 starch, the best article sold. Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

EPSOM SALTS.—3 BBLs. JUST received and for sale by FARWELL & BROS.

3 BBLs. BOILED LINSEED OIL.—This article can now be had pure at our store. Jy10 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

PURE BRANDY.—In pint and half-pint bottles. Also a fine assortment of liquor FLASKS. Jy10 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

CHROME GREEN.—10 cases dry and ground in oil, Tinsman's best. Jy19 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

MUSTANG LINIMENT.—10 gross this valuable preparation, embracing the three different sizes, just received at the agency in this city. Jy12 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

AYER'S PILLS.—A large consignment this valuable Medicine just received. Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAMSCINAPPS.—A large consignment this day received. Jy10 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

LINSEED OIL, by the Cask, Barrel or Gallon. Jy10 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—An invaluable medicine at this season of the year, can be had at all times and in any quantity at their depot here. Jy12 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

MCCORMICK'S CHOLERA SPECIFIC.—This remedy has been used with unparalleled success in the treatment of this most malignant disease in the southern and western cities. Prepared after the original recipe, by Jy19 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO., Druggists and Chemists.

LAMPS.—Burning Fluid Lamps, Glass and Metal, a very large and desirable assortment; also, Camphene Hanging and Side Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys. Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

CRANE'S ITCH OINTMENT.—A remedy warranted to cure all kinds of Itch. Prepared and sold by Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

WRAPPING TWINE.—Linen and cotton. Also, a very nice article of Brown Twine. Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

STARCH.—25 boxes Colgate's A. No. 1 starch, the best article sold. Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

EPSOM SALTS.—3 BBLs. JUST received and for sale by FARWELL & BROS.

3 BBLs. BOILED LINSEED OIL.—This article can now be had pure at our store. Jy10 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

PURE BRANDY.—In pint and half-pint bottles. Also a fine assortment of liquor FLASKS. Jy10 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

CHROME GREEN.—10 cases dry and ground in oil, Tinsman's best. Jy19 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

MUSTANG LINIMENT.—10 gross this valuable preparation, embracing the three different sizes, just received at the agency in this city. Jy12 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

AYER'S PILLS.—A large consignment this valuable Medicine just received. Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAMSCINAPPS.—A large consignment this day received. Jy10 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

LINSEED OIL, by the Cask, Barrel or Gallon. Jy10 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—An invaluable medicine at this season of the year, can be had at all times and in any quantity at their depot here. Jy12 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

MCCORMICK'S CHOLERA SPECIFIC.—This remedy has been used with unparalleled success in the treatment of this most malignant disease in the southern and western cities. Prepared after the original recipe, by Jy19 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO., Druggists and Chemists.

LAMPS.—Burning Fluid Lamps, Glass and Metal, a very large and desirable assortment; also, Camphene Hanging and Side Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys. Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

CRANE'S ITCH OINTMENT.—A remedy warranted to cure all kinds of Itch. Prepared and sold by Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

WRAPPING TWINE.—Linen and cotton. Also, a very nice article of Brown Twine. Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

STARCH.—25 boxes Colgate's A. No. 1 starch, the best article sold. Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

EPSOM SALTS.—3 BBLs. JUST received and for sale by FARWELL & BROS.

3 BBLs. BOILED LINSEED OIL.—This article can now be had pure at our store. Jy10 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

PURE BRANDY.—In pint and half-pint bottles. Also a fine assortment of liquor FLASKS. Jy10 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

CHROME GREEN.—10 cases dry and ground in oil, Tinsman's best. Jy19 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

MUSTANG LINIMENT.—10 gross this valuable preparation, embracing the three different sizes, just received at the agency in this city. Jy12 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

AYER'S PILLS.—A large consignment this valuable Medicine just received. Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAMSCINAPPS.—A large consignment this day received. Jy10 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

LINSEED OIL, by the Cask, Barrel or Gallon. Jy10 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—An invaluable medicine at this season of the year, can be had at all times and in any quantity at their depot here. Jy12 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

MCCORMICK'S CHOLERA SPECIFIC.—This remedy has been used with unparalleled success in the treatment of this most malignant disease in the southern and western cities. Prepared after the original recipe, by Jy19 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO., Druggists and Chemists.

LAMPS.—Burning Fluid Lamps, Glass and Metal, a very large and desirable assortment; also, Camphene Hanging and Side Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys. Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

CRANE'S ITCH OINTMENT.—A remedy warranted to cure all kinds of Itch. Prepared and sold by Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

WRAPPING TWINE.—Linen and cotton. Also, a very nice article of Brown Twine. Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

STARCH.—25 boxes Colgate's A. No. 1 starch, the best article sold. Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

EPSOM SALTS.—3 BBLs. JUST received and for sale by FARWELL & BROS.

3 BBLs. BOILED LINSEED OIL.—This article can now be had pure at our store. Jy10 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

PURE BRANDY.—In pint and half-pint bottles. Also a fine assortment of liquor FLASKS. Jy10 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

CHROME GREEN.—10 cases dry and ground in oil, Tinsman's best. Jy19 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

MUSTANG LINIMENT.—10 gross this valuable preparation, embracing the three different sizes, just received at the agency in this city. Jy12 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

AYER'S PILLS.—A large consignment this valuable Medicine just received. Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAMSCINAPPS.—A large consignment this day received. Jy10 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

LINSEED OIL, by the Cask, Barrel or Gallon. Jy10 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—An invaluable medicine at this season of the year, can be had at all times and in any quantity at their depot here. Jy12 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

MCCORMICK'S CHOLERA SPECIFIC.—This remedy has been used with unparalleled success in the treatment of this most malignant disease in the southern and western cities. Prepared after the original recipe, by Jy19 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO., Druggists and Chemists.

LAMPS.—Burning Fluid Lamps, Glass and Metal, a very large and desirable assortment; also, Camphene Hanging and Side Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys. Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

CRANE'S ITCH OINTMENT.—A remedy warranted to cure all kinds of Itch. Prepared and sold by Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

WRAPPING TWINE.—Linen and cotton. Also, a very nice article of Brown Twine. Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

STARCH.—25 boxes Colgate's A. No. 1 starch, the best article sold. Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

EPSOM SALTS.—3 BBLs. JUST received and for sale by FARWELL & BROS.

3 BBLs. BOILED LINSEED OIL.—This article can now be had pure at our store. Jy10 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

PURE BRANDY.—In pint and half-pint bottles. Also a fine assortment of liquor FLASKS. Jy10 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

CHROME GREEN.—10 cases dry and ground in oil, Tinsman's best. Jy19 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

MUSTANG LINIMENT.—10 gross this valuable preparation, embracing the three different sizes, just received at the agency in this city. Jy12 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

AYER'S PILLS.—A large consignment this valuable Medicine just received. Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAMSCINAPPS.—A large consignment this day received. Jy10 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

LINSEED OIL, by the Cask, Barrel or Gallon. Jy10 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—An invaluable medicine at this season of the year, can be had at all times and in any quantity at their depot here. Jy12 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

MCCORMICK'S CHOLERA SPECIFIC.—This remedy has been used with unparalleled success in the treatment of this most malignant disease in the southern and western cities. Prepared after the original recipe, by Jy19 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO., Druggists and Chemists.

LAMPS.—Burning Fluid Lamps, Glass and Metal, a very large and desirable assortment; also, Camphene Hanging and Side Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys. Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

CRANE'S ITCH OINTMENT.—A remedy warranted to cure all kinds of Itch. Prepared and sold by Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

WRAPPING TWINE.—Linen and cotton. Also, a very nice article of Brown Twine. Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

STARCH.—25 boxes Colgate's A. No. 1 starch, the best article sold. Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

EPSOM SALTS.—3 BBLs. JUST received and for sale by FARWELL & BROS.

3 BBLs. BOILED LINSEED OIL.—This article can now be had pure at our store. Jy10 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

PURE BRANDY.—In pint and half-pint bottles. Also a fine assortment of liquor FLASKS. Jy10 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

CHROME GREEN.—10 cases dry and ground in oil, Tinsman's best. Jy19 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

MUSTANG LINIMENT.—10 gross this valuable preparation, embracing the three different sizes, just received at the agency in this city. Jy12 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

AYER'S PILLS.—A large consignment this valuable Medicine just received. Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAMSCINAPPS.—A large consignment this day received. Jy10 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

LINSEED OIL, by the Cask, Barrel or Gallon. Jy10 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—An invaluable medicine at this season of the year, can be had at all times and in any quantity at their depot here. Jy12 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

MCCORMICK'S CHOLERA SPECIFIC.—This remedy has been used with unparalleled success in the treatment of this most malignant disease in the southern and western cities. Prepared after the original recipe, by Jy19 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO., Druggists and Chemists.

LAMPS.—Burning Fluid Lamps, Glass and Metal, a very large and desirable assortment; also, Camphene Hanging and Side Lamps, Wicks and Chimneys. Jy11 HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

CRANE'S ITCH OINTMENT.—A remedy warranted to cure all kinds of Itch. Prepared and sold by Jy11 HOLDEN

